

LOYALTY OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

February 15, 1950

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February 15, 1950

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I

EMPLOYEES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-24-88 BY SP2 Tripp/bs

J

JOHNIE ROBERT HOOKER
Clerk
State Department
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 5/14/85 BY SP2tag/lcc

Background Johnnie Robert Hooker was born October 2, 1919, Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1 (Highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that the recruiting records of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia reflected that one Hooker, a male Negro, age 23, and a CIO Cafeteria employee, was recruited in the Cafeteria Branch and was reported to the District Communist Party on November 26, 1942, and was a duly registered member of the Communist Party in December, 1942.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1, upon recontact, stated he had no further identifying information concerning this individual and it is not known whether he is identical with the employee.

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 (Highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) furnished a 1943 list of new members for Communist Party, which indicated that one Hooker transferred from "New Members Class" to the Cafeteria Branch of the Communist Party.

On May 8, 1944, the employee appeared at the Washington Field Office and was interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act. During the interview Hooker admitted applying for membership in the Communist Party in October or November, 1942, but claims that he did not attend meetings of the Party. He further stated that he was a member of the International Workers Order at one time. Investigation conducted reflected the employee was formerly employed by the S & W Cafeteria, Washington, D. C., from September 15, 1941, until December 23, 1942.

Numerous fellow-employees and neighbors were interviewed and could furnish only favorable information regarding employee's loyalty.

The International Workers Order and the Communist Party have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC July 26, 1948; to Department February 25, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, April 6, 1949.

LISTEN VERRIAM OAK
Employee
Voice of America Program

Background

Listen Verriam Oak was born September 8, 1895, at Ferris, California. In application for employment Oak's noted previous employment from 1924 to 1927 with Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City; 1927-35 Editor "Soviet Russia Today," "Daily Worker," the magazine "Flight" and other Communist assignments; January 1937 to May, 1937 Director, Press Bureau, Spanish Loyalist Government, Valencia, Spain. He was until 1948 editor of the "New Dealer," a Socialist Party publication.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under the Voice of America program.

Results of Investigation

It is to be noted that Listen Verriam Oak has been in the past used by the New York Office as a source of information and has provided valuable data.

Mr. Nebane, an executive of the magazine "Antiques," New York City, advised that he has known Oak for a number of years and that he knew him to be a former member of the Communist Party; serving in the capacity of agent for Amtorg, the Russian purchasing commission; Editor on the staff of the "Daily Worker" and also Editor of the publication "Soviet Russia Today." Mr. Nebane stated that Oak, in April, 1936, became disillusioned by the activities of the Communist Party, particularly as they were manifest in the Spanish Civil War and the so-called purge trials in Russia in the 1930's. Oak finally severed his connections with the Communist Party sometime thereafter and ultimately attached himself to the Socialist Party. Mr. Nebane further advised that there is no question regarding Oak's break with the Communist Party or his strong and vocal opposition to it since that time.

In an application filed by Oak with the New York City Department of Welfare in approximately 1937, Oak noted that in June, 1936 he went to Paris and was undecided whether to go to Moscow or Spain. He advised that he met Louis Fisher, a correspondent in Paris who introduced him to the Spanish American Ambassador. As a result he went to Valencia, Spain and was hired by the Foreign Minister of the Valencia Government, Alvarez Del Vayo as Publicity Agent for the Government of Spain (Loyalist). He left Spain in the latter part of March, 1937 returning to the United States shortly thereafter. During an interview with Oak in October, 1940 he advised the Bureau that while in Valencia, Spain in 1937 he met Gerhardt Fisher who was active in Communist circles and whom he had first met in 1933 in New York

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City while he, Oak, was a member of the Communist Party. Further, that while in Morocco in 1936 and again in 1937, while he was in Barcelona, Spain during the Spanish Civil War, he met George Wink whom he described as the notorious, although alleged, CPUSA agent in Spain. Wink attempted to recruit Oak to do CPUSA work which was to consist of obtaining from sympathizers American passports for use by Russian agents and to get American Communists out of Spain. According to Oak, he declined to assist Wink.

It is also noted in Oak's application for relief with the New York City Department of Welfare in 1937 he stated that he acted as a travel guide with the organization "The Open Road, Inc.", from October 1936 to January 1937. John Rothchild, President of "The Open Road, Inc.", New York City, advised that Liston Oak was engaged by "The Open Road, Inc." as a group leader in charge of a European tour from October 1936 to January 1937. Confidential Informant New York City T-2 (State Department) advised in June 1942 that "The Open Road, Inc." was alleged to have been an affiliate of "Intourist" Moscow. It sponsored university tours in Russia and was supposedly subsidized by Russia to foster such tours. The informant further advised that "The Open Road, Inc." was entirely Communistic in origin.

Louis P. Budenz, Assistant Professor, Veritas University, New York City, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", advised that he first met Liston Oak during the mid 1930s when Oak was Editor of the magazine "Fight." This publication was the official weekly organ of the American League Against War and Fascism according to Budenz. In approximately 1936, after "Fight" went out of existence, Oak went to work as a reporter for the "Daily Worker." At the "Daily Worker", Budenz noted that Oak was falling away from the Communist Party line and pointed out that Oak remained on the "Daily Worker" for only a few months leaving the Communist Party after he left the "Daily Worker." Budenz further advised that he knew Oak to be an atheist but nevertheless felt that Oak would work loyally in a position within the United States Government.

New York City Informant T-3 [redacted] reliable, active, unpaid former member of the Communist Party) advised that the League of Workers Theater was changed to the New Theater League in 1934 and thereafter. According to the informant, Liston Oak was listed as a member of the National Executive Board of the New Theater League in 1935. The New Theater League was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The American League Against War and Fascism has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835 and is the predecessor of the American

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League for Peace and Democracy.

In 1940, during an interview with Bureau Agents, Oak advised that he was active in the organization known as the Friends of the Soviet Union and was Editor of that organization's periodical "Soviet Russia Today" from 1931 to 1933 and was Secretary of the Communist Party faction of the organization. The organization, Friends of the Soviet Union and its successor the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship have been declared by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order No. 9836. The publication the "Soviet Russia Today" has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activity. During his interview in 1940 Oak advised that he was employed by Astorg, the Spanish purchasing commission from 1936 to 1938, part of which time was spent in chartering ships for Russia.

In connection with this employment, Max Nathan, a living "Editor of 'Leader's Digest'" advised that he had known Oak since the 1920s and that he knew that Oak was in the 30s employed by Astorg. Further, that he had been employed by the Spanish Loyalist Government and as a result of his experiences in Spain Oak eventually broke with the Communist Party.

Mr. Herbert Salow, an editor of "Fortune" magazine, advised that he has known Oak since 1932 when Oak was a member of the Communist Party and had been previously employed by Astorg. Further, that Oak had broken with the Communist Party because of his disillusionment with the activities of the Communists in Spain. Salow emphasized that Oak's current opposition to the Communist Party is manifestly sincere. In his interview in 1940 Oak stated that he was formerly Manager of the Workers Library Publishers, dates not furnished. The Workers Library Publishers was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front. Listen Oak advised the Bureau in 1940 that he joined the Communist Party - CPA in 1927 because he was convinced at that time that the Communist position was correct. From that time on his active life in the Communist Party continued until 1938 when he stopped paying dues, and in 1939 he disagreed with Clarence Schlueter his superior on the staff of the "Daily Worker." He severed his connections with the Party and he has never rejoined.

Confidential Informant New York City 264 (OSS, Sea Naval District) advised that Oak was at one time a member of the Communist Party serving with the Spanish

Loyalist Government in Spain during 1937; that he was convinced that the Communists deliberately prevented the Loyalists from winning the civil war in Spain and later broke with the Party.

New York City S-6 (NID New York) advised that Oak was a member of the Civil Rights Defense Committee in 1945; a member of the American League Against War and Fascism in 1945; and a member of the National Council Against Censorship of the Theater Arts, a Communist front organization, also in 1945. The records of the Senate Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Elston Marvin Oak was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism and employed by the magazine "Right"; contributor to "Soviet Russia Today" and a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union; later Managing Editor of "Soviet Russia Today;" Illustrator for "New Masses;" member of the National Committee Against Censorship of the Theater Arts; and member of the Executive Board of the Theater Union. The "New Masses" has been cited as a Communist front.

During an interview with a representative of the WPA on September 17, 1940, Oak stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party for approximately five years. Confidential Informant Report 2-1

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[redacted] advised that Oak was a member of the Communist Party and quite active in its affairs at one time, and was an instigator in a disturbance sponsored by the Communist Party somewhere in North Carolina. Further, that Oak served with the Spanish Loyalist Government in Spain during the civil war and upon his return was thrown out of the Communist Party for being a "Trotskyite." The informant advised that since the employee severed his connections with the Communist Party he has written many articles attacking the Communist ideology."

In an article which appeared in the "Daily Worker" of October 16, 1949, reporting the American Federation of Labor Convention held in St. Paul, Minnesota, the article related that among those present at the convention were "Voice of America" representatives including Elston Oak, Trotskyite expelled from the Communist Party, who were diligently at recording the 'cold war' speeches for transmission throughout Europe.

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order No. 9836.

Numerous individuals who have known Oak for a number of years were interviewed who know of his previous Communist Party connections but advised that it is their opinion that he has broken with the Communist Party and is loyal to this country.

Reports to CSC - January 25, 1949; to State Department January 5, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950.

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GUSTAVUS TICKERMAN
Aka Tuck, Gus
Assistant Chief
Central and Eastern European Branch
Division of Investment and
Economic Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Gustavus Tuckerman was born on February 7, 1899, in St. Louis, Missouri. On the Loyalty Form submitted, Tuckerman indicated a previous residence of 540 West 123rd Street, New York City, from September, 1929, until January, 1942, and further listed his wife's name as Ethel Zachow.

Pasis for Investigation

Confidential Informant Washin ton T-1 (Civil Service Commission) advised that one Gus Tuckerman, 531 West 122nd Street, New York City, registered Communist at the Board of Elections, Seventh Election District, Thirteenth Assembly District, New York City, for the year 1933. He further advised that 540 West 123rd Street, New York City, is contained in the same building as 531 West 122nd Street, New York City.

Results of Investigation

A review of pages 156 and 157 of the Board of Election records of the Seventh Election District, Thirteenth Assembly District, reflects that one Gus Tuckerman, 531 West 122nd Street, New York City, Registration number 401, registered Communist on October 13, 1933. A photostatic reproduction of pages 156 and 157 were transmitted as enclosures with the report. The Laboratory of the Bureau concluded after a handwriting examination that the employee had signed the above mentioned document.

Miss Lillian Combs, Office Manager, Open Stair Dwelling Company, 540 West 123rd Street, New York City, advised that her records reflect that Tuckerman resided in the apartment building which has entrances and residences at 540 West 123rd Street and 531 West 122nd Street. Her records reflected that Tuckerman had resided in both sections of the apartment building at various times from October, 1931 until February, 1942.

The records of the Board of elections covering 540 West 123rd Street, New York City, reflect in addition to the above registration, the fact that in 1938, 1940 and 1941, Gus Tuckerman and Ethel Zachow registered with the American Labor Party. The American Labor Party has been described as a Communist front

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Class # 1

E.F.MINOUX:mjt

by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. George E. Degge, 31 Nassau Street, furnished a signed statement and is willing to testify. He advised that he had no knowledge that Tuckerman was ever a member of the Communist Party, however, the employee took a great interest in the economic condition of Russia and in Degge's opinion was taken in by the Communist Party. As an example, Mr. Degge stated that Tuckerman had at one time or another stated that Russia had made great progress along production lines and that the Russian experiment may be the solution to the problems of the working classes of the world. Degge advised that Tuckerman's attitude changed in later years and he regarded him as a loyal citizen at this time but in view of his previous sympathies he did not think he should be employed in a position of trust and responsibility with the Federal Government.

Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor of the Daily Worker and Communist Party official until August 1945, advised that he did not personally know Tuckerman but that he had heard in Communist Party circles in the 1930's that Tuckerman was considered friendly toward the Communist Party. The exact sources of this information were not recalled by Budenz at this time.

Walter Duranty, who according to Louis Budenz had been discussed by Communist Party officials in the late 1930's as "a person friendly to the Party", in the preface of his book entitled "Duranty Reports Russia", gave credit to Tuckerman for the compilation of the articles appearing in Duranty's book.

The records of the Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, which has been described by the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities as having received extensive donations by the Communist supported Garland fund, disclosed in the College's paper the "Forthnightly" July 15, 1928, issue, the name of Gustavus Tuckerman, St. Louis, Missouri, was reported as having donated \$10 to the school. Commonwealth College was tried and convicted in Polk County Circuit Court, Mena, Arkansas, on charges of displaying an illegal emblem, the hammer and sickle, failure to display the American flag and teaching anarchy. The Attorney General has declared that Commonwealth College comes within the purview of Executive Order 9335.

A number of fellow employees, neighbors and associates who were interviewed during the investigation declared that they believed the employee to be loyal to the United States.

Reports to CSC January 30, 1950; to the Department January 30, 1950.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950. No advice regarding criminal prosecution by Department in file February 14, 1950.

APPLICANTS

II. CASES IN WHICH COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBERSHIP WAS REPORTED BY LIVE
INFORMANTS, WHO WERE NOT AVAILABLE
TO TESTIFY AT A LOYALTY HEARING;
TECHNICAL INFORMANTS; OR OTHER
RELIABLE SOURCES, BUT NO DOCUMENTARY
EVIDENCE WAS AVAILABLE.

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Previously released

EMPLOYEES

JORAN JACOBINE BIRK LAND
Administrative Assistant
State Department
Copenhagen, Denmark

Background

Joran Jacobine Birkeland was born at Big Timber, Montana, August 20, 1904. She has been employed as a librarian, Foreign Service, State Department, Copenhagen, Denmark, since March 4, 1946.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation conducted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 [redacted] active reliable former CP member) advised that she first met the employee in early 1940, or the latter part of 1939, and on several occasions talked with her in the apartment of Phillip G. Keeney and Mary Jane Keeney, who, according to Washington T-2, are members of the Communist Party. The informant advised that the employee spoke of her work in translating books from the Scandinavian language and also discussed her Communist Party membership and mentioned what a wonderful opportunity she had in writing books to present the Communist Party point of view. Further, the informant advised that Mary Jane Keeney had commented on the excellent job Joran Birkeland had done and during these conversations with Mary Jane Keeney the employee stated that just as France has fallen, she hoped England would be defeated. (This was prior to the time that Hitler attacked Russia). The informant further advised that she had talked to the employee on several other occasions upon meeting her on the street, and on those occasions Mrs. Birkeland had discussed her Communist Party activities. Mary Jane Keeney had also advised the informant that the employee was the divorced wife of D'Arcy McGirkle and that she had gone off with a man she was very much in love with who was a Communist Party member.

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D'Arcy McGirkle was interviewed and advised that his wife, upon leaving him, had gone with another man, who to his knowledge was a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant Washington T-5 [redacted] Library of Congress employee) advised an investigator of the Civil Service Commission that she had known the employee casually during her employment with the "New York Times" and knew her to be interested in some cooperative work in Washington, which she believed to be

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Class #2

E. F. Minoux:dhr:zg

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the Washington Bookshop. The informant further advised that she recalls that the employee at one occasion went to the Library of Congress and talked to Mr. Keeney and asked him to assist her in locating work.

During this investigation conducted by the Civil Service Commission, an investigator of that agency interviewed Philip O. Keeney in 1943, concerning the employee, at which time he advised that he had known Mrs. Birkeland in Montana a number of years ago.

Confidential Informant New York City T-2 (a highly confidential source of information known to the New York Office) advised that Jeram Birkeland, care of Dutton, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York City, was a member of the League of American Writers in 1941.

The Communist Party, the Washington Bookshop Association and the League of American Writers have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835, by the Attorney General.

Numerous fellow employees, neighbors and associates were interviewed and advised that the employee is loyal.

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 and New York City T-2 will not testify.

Reports to CSC August 10, 1948; to State Department July 27, 1948.

Disposition

"Retained" April 22, 1949.

MARCIAN RUTH HARRISON
Employee
Divisional Assistant
Division of Commercial Policy
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Marcia Ruth Harrison was born April 16, 1918, at Rochester, New York. She attended Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1934 - 1938, receiving an AB Degree. She attended American University, Washington, D. C., from 1938 - 1941. She was employed by the Washington Housing Association from 1938 to 1939, by the Library of Congress from 1939 to 1941, the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944, and the Foreign Economic Administration, 1944 to 1945.

Basis for Investigation

During the course of a Hatch Act investigation of employee in 1942, she admitted to Bureau Agents in a signed statement that she was a former member of the Young Communist League, American Student Union and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Washington T-1 (highly confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office) stated that Harrison's name appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 furnished no additional information.

Washington T-2 (highly confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office) advised that Marcia Harrison's name appeared on the mailing list of the Washington Book Shop in 1941.

Washington T-3 (highly confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office) advised Harrison's name appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

Washington T-4 (highly confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office) advised that in 1942 Marcia Harrison appeared on the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.
Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____

Clavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____ Washington T-5 (highly confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office) advised that Marcia Harrison was a delegate to the Second Washington Youth Conference held November 1-3, 1940.

Tracy _____
Harbo 121-1163
Moor _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease Glass #2
Gandy R. L. MILLARD:wma:mem
1st m WMA

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Washington T-6 (confidential files of the Civil Service Commission) contained a statement in which the employee admitted former membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Bookshop.

The employee advised Washington T-7 (Security Investigations Division of the State Department) that she joined the Washington Bookshop after she became acquainted with David Wahl in the Library of Congress in 1939. On being re-interviewed by representatives of T-7 in 1947, she stated that she joined the Washington Bookshop in 1936 before being employed at the Library of Congress and becoming acquainted with Wahl. She also admitted during this interview that she had been a member of the American Student Union, the Young Communist League, the Washington Bookshop and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

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Washington T-8 [redacted] reliable unpaid active) advised Harrison was in the Young Communist League at Vassar College and was one of the most active members of the Library of Congress Unit of the Communist Party about 1939. T-8 further stated that Harrison was very closely associated with David Wahl, Philip O. and Mary Jane Keane, Paul Boswell, and Ogden Kelly who, according to T-8, were members of the Communist Party underground group which operated in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

The following organizations were cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835: Washington Committee for Democratic Action; Washington Bookshop; American Peace Mobilization; the Young Communist League and the United American Spanish Aid Committee. The American Student Union was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

None of the above-named informants will testify.

A representative number of acquaintances stated that they consider employee loyal.

Mrs. J. E. Hitchcock, Jr., Syracuse, New York, advised in February, 1948, that while rooming with employee in 1942, employee referred to her joining the Young Communist League as her "wild oats." Mrs. Hitchcock will testify.

Reports to Civil Service Commission April 20, 1948; to the Department March 31, 1949.

Disposition

Retained June 7, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, April 8, 1949.

HAROLD GEORGE JOSIF
Third Secretary Vice Consul
American Embassy
Department of State
Karachi, India

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DATE 5/15/85 BY SP/TP/ace

Background
Harold George Josif was born June 16, 1920, at Moulmein, Burma, India. Father born in Transylvania, Romania, and naturalized at Wheaton, Illinois, on January 12, 1916. Father was missionary for American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Employee formerly employed at Library of Congress.

b7D

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1 [redacted] active, reliable former CP member) advised that she did not know from her own knowledge but she had been told by Alice McLean Jones about 1941 or 1942 that Josif was a member of the Library of Congress Unit of the Communist Party. Informant was also told by Irma Stark that Josif was a member of the Library of Congress Unit of the Communist Party.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1 upon recontact advised that she was not aware of any other Communist Party activities on the part of Josif. She advised that Alice McLean Jones and Irma Stark were known to her as Communist Party members. The informant will not testify.

Robert C. Cooch, Chief of the General Reference Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, furnished a signed statement and will testify. He advised that Josif, while employed in the Library of Congress, associated with David Lahl William G. Cornelius and Daniel Schwartz. Washington T-1 has identified these individuals as members of the Communist Party.

Dr. Ernest F. Griffith, Director, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, who will not testify, advised that in his opinion Josif was unconsciously sympathetic toward Soviet Russia in that he was always apologizing for Russia and her actions. Dr. Griffith advised that the employee and his wife definitely leaned toward Russia in their sympathies without being Communistic and had no reason to believe that the employee and his wife were Communists. Numerous other persons interviewed recommended the employee in so far as his loyalty to this country was concerned. The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

121-14181

Class #2

E. F. Minoux /js

Reports to CSC February 23, 1949; to Department March 7, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty," October 10, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, November 28, 1949.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATES 5/15/83 BY SP2 tag/jce

ARTHUR MILTON KAUFMAN
Policy Information Specialist
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Arthur Milton Kaufman was born December 11, 1911, Jersey City, New Jersey. Investigation conducted disclosed that Kaufman was active in the American Newspaper Guild in New Jersey.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 (Department of State) advised that Arthur Milton Kaufman had been reported as a Communist by an informant of T-1.

Results of Investigation

New York City T-1 upon recontact could furnish no further information concerning the employee. T-1 stated that he could no longer determine the identity of the informant who furnished this information. A letter dated November 25, 1941, from an anonymous source was received by the Bureau in which Arthur Kaufman, Vice-President of the Newark local of the American Newspaper Guild, was described as being among the Communist clique in the American Newspaper Guild.

Confidential Informant New York City T-2 (MID) advised that Arthur Kaufman was one of the Communist members of the American Newspaper Guild. The original source of this information is not known.

The records of the Board of Elections covering Queens County, New York, reflect that Arthur Kaufman, 76-13 Ditmars Boulevard, Queens, registered with the American Labor Party in 1946. Beatrice Kaufman was an American Labor Party registrant from the same address from 1944 through 1946. Investigation conducted disclosed that the employee formerly resided at 76-13 Ditmars Boulevard, Queens, and that his wife's name was Beatrice Kaufman.

Mrs. Mary McKinnon, 33 Gerard Place, South Orange, New Jersey, stated she remembered Arthur and Beatrice Kaufman as former neighbors and vaguely recalls someone telling her at one time that the Kaufmans had tendencies toward Communism. She could not recall the informant in this matter nor could she furnish any further information concerning this.

Philip Hochstein, editor, Newark Star Ledger, advised that Kaufman formerly worked for him on the Ledger and believes that Kaufman is a Communist or is sympathetic to the Communist cause. However, he has no definite proof of this nor could he advance any definite reasons why he thinks so. Kaufman,

according to Hochstein, never admitted Communist Party membership but Hochstein stated that because of Kaufman's attitude in the labor contract negotiations he had had with Kaufman as a representative of the American Newspaper Guild, he believes Kaufman was arrogant, demanding and argumentative and further that Kaufman evaded the question of Communism whenever it was broached, which Hochstein feels is indicative of Kaufman's sympathies.

Victor Hauerslag, News Desk, Newark Star Ledger, advised he formerly worked with Kaufman and had been active in the American Newspaper Guild with Kaufman in the middle 1930's. Hochstein stated that he did not think that Kaufman was a Communist Party member but that he merely espoused the same causes being advanced by the Communist Party without consciously following the Communist Party line. He further described Kaufman as a sincere believer in union representation.

Richard Shafter, Hudson County correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, advised that he was a long time associate of Kaufman and while he considers him a fine man personally he feels that Kaufman would be sympathetic to Communism but could not state to what degree his sympathies might lead. Shafter based his opinion on various questions pertaining to government and politics and particularly at the time of the signing of the Russian German Non-aggression Pact Kaufman endorsed this pact and attempted to justify Russia's position by advancing reasons and arguments in Russia's favor. Shafter is willing to testify.

Herman Lazarus, Associate Publisher, Bayonne Daily News, advised that he thought Arthur Kaufman was connected with the Communist Party. However, he advised he had no direct evidence to support his belief. He recalled that Kaufman had been connected with the "League Against War and Fascism" and had heard him support the movements sponsored by the Communist Party to keep America out of war.

The American League Against War and Fascism has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On May 3, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] dis-continued informant who furnished information on Communist Party activities, reliable, not paid) advised that he had been asked by Joe Pearlman of Bayonne, New Jersey, if he knew "Artie" Kaufman. Informant advised that he did not and Pearlman went on to relate to him that Kaufman was in England at the time and that he was once a Party member. This informant described Joe Pearlman as the Membership Director of the Communist Party, Hudson County, New Jersey. The informant does not wish to testify.

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Numerous persons, both neighbors and fellow employees, upon interview described Kaufman as a loyal citizen.

Reports to CSC March 18, 1948; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained," February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, November 26, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-03 BY SP/BS/Stamp/bs

JOHN ARMSTEAD DANIEL
Aka Johnny Daniel,
Armstead Daniel
Voice of America - Applicant
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Daniel was born December 31, 1912, at Weldon, North Carolina. Daniel's Request for Investigation Data set forth that he has resided at 515 West 113rd Street, New York City, since 1943 and that his wife's name is Rita Francis Daniel.

Basis for Investigation

John Armstead Daniel was investigated under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America).

Results of Investigation

New York City T-14 (highly confidential and reliable source known to the Agents of the New York City Office) advised that Johnny Daniel, 515 West 113rd Street, New York City was a member of the Communist Political Association, Waterfront Section, in September, 1944, and was issued membership book No. 31617.

Investigation developed that John Daniel, 515 West 113rd Street, New York City, registered on the American Labor Party ticket in 1946.

New York City T-15 [redacted] deceased, former paid informant, reliable) advised on May 28, 1946, that Rita Francis, 515 West 113rd Street, was a member of the Ben Davis Club of the Communist Party in March, 1946, and was issued membership book No. 3549.

b7D

Investigation developed that Rita Daniel, 515 West 113rd Street, New York City, registered on the American Labor Party ticket in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The American Labor Party was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

A number of persons interviewed stated that Daniel was loyal.

Reports to State Department, December 13, 1949; to Civil Service December 19, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 14, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/5/85 BY SP2 Tap/Bca

123-3938

7

17

W.D.CARSON:hmm

Class # 8 *#2*

315

ANDREW MOURSUND
Voice of America - Applicant

Background

Andrew Moursund was born December 6, 1903, at Troms, Norway. He was naturalized in U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 8, 1933. He was formerly employed by the State Department, New York City, from March 24, 1943, to August 15, 1947, when he was released due to reduction in forces.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation conducted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Mrs. Jo Protzman, 4401 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that Moursund and his wife, Dorothy, were self admitted Communist Party members. Mrs. Protzman advised that she first became acquainted with Dorothy Cook Moursund in about 1930 and first met Andrew Moursund some time previous to his marriage to Dorothy in either 1930 or 1931. Mrs. Protzman stated that she knew that Andrew Moursund and Dorothy Moursund were Communist Party members because they had both stated to her on numerous occasions that they were Communist Party members and because they told her that they were attending Communist Party meetings in Philadelphia and had also held Communist Party meetings in their apartment.

The Philadelphia Office of the Bureau received an anonymous communication on August 15, 1941, which stated that Andrew Moursund and his wife, Dorothy, of 135 South 36th Street, were believed to be active Communists. The investigation conducted disclosed that Moursund and his wife formerly resided at 106 South 36th Street.

Confidential Informant Philadelphia T-1 (highly confidential informant known to the Philadelphia Office) advised on October 15, 1943, that the name Dot Moursund, 123 South 37th Street, appeared on the membership list of Branch 24, South Section, 2-B of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

Confidential Informant Philadelphia T-2 (b7D) in which WPA formerly located, turned over to Philadelphia Office material left there by WPA) advised on December 4, 1947, that he had observed a card file maintained in the Office of the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, in which appeared the name of Dorothy Moursund, 3874 Dungan Street, Philadelphia, as being on the mailing list.

The Communist Party and the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

123-1742 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Class #2

E. F. Minard DATE 5/15/85 BY SP2 tap/ace 18

Investigation disclosed that the Moursunds formerly resided at 123 South 37th Street and 3874 Dungan Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Numerous persons, both neighbors and fellow employees, upon interview described Moursund and his wife as being loyal citizens.

Reports to CSC September 17, 1948; to State Department September 17, 1948.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

III. CASES IN WHICH THERE WAS
ASSOCIATION WITH INDIVIDUALS
OR ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED
WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/85 BY SP2 tap/kce

EMPLOYEES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-85 BY SP2 tlp/bca

Membership in Cited
Organizations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-95 BY SP2Zap/bce

HERBERT JOHN ABRAHAM
Assistant Director
UNESCO Relations Staff
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Herbert John Abraham was born October 29, 1904, at Liverpool, England. He was naturalized July 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 ([redacted] active reliable paid) in 1945 advised that Herbert J. Abraham, 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., had recently enrolled in the Washington Bookshop Association. b7D

Results of Investigation

T-1 when recontacted could furnish no additional information.

Neighborhood investigation revealed Abraham resided at 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., from approximately August, 1944 to July 1945.

T-4 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that employee last paid his dues to the Washington Bookshop Association on December 7, 1944.

T-2 (technical surveillance on Alger Hiss), stated that employee and his wife and Alger Hiss and his wife were rather close friends.

T-1 is unwilling to testify.

Neighbors, acquaintances and co-workers furnished no positive disloyal information.

The Washington Bookshop Association was cited by the Attorney General.

Reports to CSC May 28, 1948 and to the Department March 7, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" - September 24, 1948. Department declined March 25, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/85 BY SP2 Tap/Jie

121-1850

Class #3
PFD: jks

PT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/85 BY SP2 top/bce

WARD PHILLIPS ALLEN
aka Ward Philip Allen
Specialist
Division of International Organization Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born January 18, 1915, at Battle Creek, Michigan. From September, 1939 to January, 1942 he resided at 324 North Thomas Street, Arlington, Virginia, and from January, 1942 to date of investigation resided at 11 Shenandoah Road, RFD #1, Alexandria, Virginia.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant C-437 (technical surveillance on William Remington) advised that he is well acquainted with activities and contacts of William Remington and his wife Anne and that Ward Allen, an employee of the State Department, was a frequent contact of the Remingtons and that their association was of more than a casual nature.

Washington Confidential Informant T-3 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that the following appears in the files of the Washington Bookshop Association: "Allen, Ward Phillips, number 924 11/29/40, life member, former address 324 North Thomas Street, Arlington, Virginia - now resides 11 Shenandoah Road, RFD #1, Alexandria, Virginia, NE-8200, X 775."

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that the name "Ward All, 324 North Thomas Street, Arlington, Virginia" appeared in the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization.

A representative number of fellow employees, supervisors, neighbors, and personal acquaintances were interviewed and furnished no disloyal information concerning employee. They all believed him to be loyal.

During the course of a Hatch Act investigation concerning him in 1941 employee denied being a member of the American Peace Mobilization but admitted being a member of "The Bookshop."

The informants mentioned above refused to testify before a Loyalty Board.

The American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Bookshop Association have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC March 20, 1948; to Department November 3, 1948.

Disposition

Retained, September 20, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department
November 22, 1948.

EVELYN MARIE BLICKENSDERFER
Information Assistant
Foreign Service
United States Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Evelyn Marie Blickensderfer was born July 15, 1914, at Shanesville, Ohio, the daughter of Jesse M. and Josephine Blanche Walker Blickensderfer, both American born citizens.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (a highly confidential source known to agents of the WFO) advised in April 1944, that the name Evelyn Blickensderfer, 4240 Second Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, appeared in a membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association followed by the date October 16, 1941.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 (identified above) upon recontact could provide no additional information.

Washington T-2 (an anonymous source known to agents of the WFO) advised that the dates following the employee's name on above-mentioned list indicated the date she last paid dues to the association.

Employee's Loyalty Form disclosed she resided at 4240 Second Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, from June 1941, to July 1942.

Former business superiors and associates, former neighbors, references and acquaintances, all advised employee unquestionably loyal to the United States.

The Washington Bookshop Association was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC June 22, 1949; to Department June 22, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty," December 20, 1949. No final advice regarding prosecution by Department, February 13, 1950.

121-17746

Class #3

R. E. Rasmussen: dhr:rh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/85 BY SP2 staff/bce

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATES 1/15/85 BY Sp2tsp/lce

SAMUEL BROWN
Division of Finance
Accountants Branch
Emergency Loan Section
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Samuel Brown was born November 26, 1897, at New York City, and is married to Frances Bogorad, who was born at Vitebsk, Russia. Employee's parents, now deceased, were both born in Hungary.

Basis for Investigation

Employee's wife, Frances Bogorad Brown, according to Board of Election records, New York City, registered as a Communist for the years 1933 to 1936, and in 1936 was candidate for State Assembly from the Third Assembly District, Bronx County, New York, under the Communist Party.

Results of Investigation

The records of the Board of Election, Bronx, New York, reflect that Samuel Brown, 1474 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, New York, registered under the American Labor Party from 1937 to 1941. Under the record of petitions filed for Communist Party third Assembly District of New York, 1936, the name of Frances Brown appears as a candidate for the State Assembly, as a delegate to the State Convention of the Communist Party and as a delegate to the First Judicial District of the Communist Party. Records also reflect that Frances Brown, 1474 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, registered under the American Labor Party from 1937 to 1941.

Mrs. Rebecca Beegel, 1472 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, New York, owner of the building, recalled employee and his wife residing at this address prior to moving to an adjoining apartment at 1474 Wilkins Avenue. Mrs. Beegel advised that employee's wife sold subscriptions to the "Daily Worker" among the people in the neighborhood. Mrs. Beegel stated she did not wish to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Mr. Louis Schwartz, 1500 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that he had heard that the employee's wife was active in Communist Party work but was unable to recall source of his information. Employee, according to Schwartz, was a loyal citizen. Schwartz did not wish to testify.

Numerous individuals, fellow employees and neighbors, advised that employee was loyal.

A full field loyalty investigation was conducted on Frances Bogorad Brown, an employee of the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, and on June 5, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised she was "eligible on loyalty."

The American Labor Party has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

Reports to Civil Service Commission July 29, 1948; reports to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" May 6, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department November 29, 1949.

ALICE BURKOWSKY
aka Burkoff
Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Burkowsky was born September 17, 1910, at Brooklyn, New York. She resides at 2008 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Easis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that Alice Burkowsky, 2008 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was an active member of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization in 1941. The American Peace Mobilization was cited by the Attorney General.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 was recontacted and could furnish no additional information concerning Burkowsky. The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that the name Alice Burkowsky, 2008 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list in 1942 as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. These files further disclosed that Alice Burkowsky of the same address was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have been cited by the Attorney General.

The employee was interviewed under oath in March, 1942, at which time she denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but admitted at this time having attended meetings of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Vincent A. Simmel, Woodland Beach, Maryland, stated that he was a supervisor of the employee at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., from 1936 to 1938. He described Burkowsky as a "radical" who spoke favorably of Communism but could furnish no specific information in this regard.

Carl S. Saphos, 4305 36th Street, South Fairlington, Arlington, Virginia, a fellow employee of Burkowsky at the Treasury Department, revealed that she was outspoken in her support of the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War and that she was a strong supporter of minority groups in the United States.

Neighbors, references, associates and other former supervisors of Burkowsky who were interviewed regard her as a loyal American. Washington T-1, Vincent A. Simmel and Carl S. Saphos were not willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to Civil Service Commission August 4, 1948; to Department March 23, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" November 16, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department, November 29, 1949.

121-10714

J.H.Randolph:hw

CLASS 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/85 BY SP2 TMM/bce

LOIS CARLISLE
Research Analyst
Division of Research for
American Republics
United States Department of State

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background

Lois Carlisle was born on January 17, 1900, at Birmingham, Alabama.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant C-465 (technical surveillance on Arthur Stein, discontinued 1-17-49) advised the Washington Field Office that Lois Carlisle had been in frequent contact with and appeared to be a close friend of Mary Jane Keeney and her husband Phillip O. Keeney and that the association endured approximately from 1941 to 1947. Confidential Informant [redacted] active, reliable, former CP member) advised that both Mary Jane and Phillip O. Keeney are known to have been members of the Communist Party.

b7D

Results of Investigation

The records of Washington T-1 (files of State Department) contain a signed statement submitted by Lois Carlisle on June 30, 1947 to officials of the State Department in which she stated that she was a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Washington Bookshop Association and also a member of the League of Women Voters. Lois Carlisle stated that she joined the Southern Conference for Human Welfare due to the fact that she was from the south and was interested in seeing conditions improved in that section of the country. She stated she attended several meetings and a number of luncheons and made contributions to the organization regularly, but she noted that some of the speakers at the various functions spoke on other matters besides those pertaining to improvements of the south, and because of this she discontinued her attendance at luncheons and meetings and although she did not submit a formal resignation, she no longer paid her dues nor made any contributions to the organization.

Miss Carlisle explained her membership in the Washington Bookshop Association on the basis of a recommendation made by Mary Jane Keeney to the effect that she could purchase books at the bookshop at a savings. However, she advised that when she ascertained the bookshop had been cited as a Communist front group, she severed her relations with it.

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Gavin _____
and Confidential Informant [redacted] (records of Washington Bookshop Association)
reliable, active, paid, CP
member) advised that the name Lois Carlisle 1-27-43, 215 B Street, Northeast, appeared
on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association. Confidential Informant
C-468 (technical surveillance on Phillip O. and Mary Jane Keeney, discontinued

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J. J. Bresnahan / low

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CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 TA/low

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

5/15/85

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6-28-47), who has had occasion to frequently contact Mary Jane Keeney, advised that Lois Carlisle and Mary Jane Keeney were in frequent contact with one another and on one occasion heard Mary Jane Keeney favorably recommend Lois Carlisle for employment with a government agency, stating that Miss Carlisle was of sound moral character and enjoyed an excellent reputation and that to her knowledge there was nothing concerning Lois Carlisle that was indicative of disloyalty. On another occasion C-468 noted that Mary Jane Keeney and Lois Carlisle mentioned Beatrice Braude, who was supposed to have brought a message to Mary Jane Keeney from an anti-Fascist in Berlin, and Jack Marsalka.

The name Beatrice Braude has been reliably reported as appearing on a list of names representing the members of the Washington Bookshop in 1944. It was also reliably reported during 1944 that Beatrice Braude offered her services to the Washington Bookshop in the capacity of a clerical employee.

John Marsalka, a professor at Yale University, has been reliably reported to have been a member of the Communist Party according to Confidential Informant [redacted] active reliable, former CP member). b7D

Confidential Informant Washington T-3 (a highly confidential source), advised that in the spring of 1947 Phillip O. Keeney discussed his acquaintance with a person he had met in Japan. In referring to this person, Keeney said "He is a very good student but has the bourgeois attitude due to his background and bringing up. We can never do with him the little we have done with Lois (Carlisle) but his wife is susceptible to change."

Confidential Informant Washington T-4 (a highly confidential source of information) advised that Mary Jane Keeney had been acquainted with and apparently a friend of Lois Carlisle since 1941. He advised that in August of 1941 Mary Jane Keeney stated she was taking Lois Carlisle to dinner and intended to introduce her to "In Fact" and "The Red Dean." According to T-4, on another occasion Mary Jane Keeney stated she was taking Lois Carlisle to a Spanish aid party at the home of Mary Van Casteel. It is noted that Mary Van Casteel was known to have been a member of the Communist Party. This informant further advised that on another occasion Mary Jane Keeney stated she had spent the afternoon educating Lois Carlisle and had brought Lois Carlisle into association with several known or alleged Communists.

Confidential Informant C-427 (technical surveillance United Public Workers of America - CIO) advised that Lois Carlisle was in contact with such persons as Daniel Schwartz, Al Bernstein, and Milton Kelenson, all of whom have been reliably reported to have been associated with known and suspected Communist Party sympathizers.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington T-8 [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] advised that she has known Lois Carlisle since approximately September of 1942 and had associated with her socially and considered her one of her best friends until 1947. This association was discontinued by T-8 because she considered the views of Lois Carlisle as being too Communistic. Washington T-8 stated that during the latter portion of her acquaintance with Lois Carlisle, the latter seemed to be trying to induce her to accept her (Carlisle's) beliefs, which according to T-8 supported the views of Henry Wallace, criticized American capital, condemned Catholics, and criticized the American treatment of the negroes and labeled the American system as reactionary. (S) (X)

Mrs. A. M. Stanton, Apartment 203, 215 K Street, Northeast, advised that she had been resident manager at this address since 1942, during which time she had been acquainted with Lois Carlisle as a tenant. She advised that Lois Carlisle was on friendly terms with Mary Jane Keeney until the latter's departure for New York City and that Miss Carlisle and Mary Jane Keeney continually visited each other.

Co-workers and former associates advised that they had no reason to question the loyalty of Miss Carlisle.

By letter dated June 17, 1948, the Loyalty Security Board, Department of State, requested to be advised of Miss Carlisle's activities in the affairs of Local No. 3 of the United Public Workers of America inasmuch as it had been alleged that she had taken an anti-Communist stand. The Board also requested to be advised as to whether or not Miss Carlisle had reestablished any contact with Mary Jane or Phillip O. Keeney since they moved from Washington in 1947.

b7D

Confidential Informant Washington [redacted] active, paid, reliable, member of the United Public Workers of America - CIO) advised that Miss Carlisle resigned from the UPWA-CIO in June 1948. This informant further stated that Lois Carlisle was one of the members of the Union who was most instrumental in starting "The Build The Union Committee" which committee was composed of "right wing" members of the UPWA-CIO, who were endeavoring to do away with any existing "Communist control."

No information has come to the attention of the Bureau indicating that the employee has been in contact with either Mary Jane or Phillip O. Keeney since June 1947 when the Keeneys moved to New York City from Washington, D. C.

The informants listed above will not testify.

The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Southern Conference for

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Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front on March 29, 1944, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives.

Reports CSC March 3, 1948, supplemental information by letter August 9, 1948; to Department March 23, 1949.

Disposition

Eligible on loyalty 9-14-49. No criminal prosecution by Department 9-30-49.

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30

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADA MURRAY CLARK
Stenographer
U. S. Mission to the United Nations
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Mrs Murray Clark was born October 1, 1892 at Norfolk, Virginia.

basis for investigation

Confidential Informant Cleveland T-1 (a highly confidential source known to the Cleveland Office) advised that in 1944, Mrs. Ada Murray Clark was listed as a sponsor of the Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship. ~~(ex)~~

Results of Investigation

Cleveland T-1, upon being recontacted, could furnish no further information concerning the employee.

Confidential Informant Cleveland T-3 [redacted] discontinued paid informant who died in 1944) made available in November 1948, a "throw away" advertising an American-Soviet Friendship Rally sponsored by the Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Among the sponsors listed was the name Ada Murray Clark. b7D

Confidential Informant Cleveland T-3, (a highly confidential source known to the Cleveland Office) advised in 1944, that the employee was listed by the Cleveland Branch of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born as having contributed one dollar to that organization. ~~(ex)~~

Confidential Informant T-10, [redacted]

[redacted] advised she has been acquainted with Mrs. Clark since 1932 and has had occasion to discuss Russia with her. Informant advised that Mrs. Clark would generally take Russia's side of any current controversial matter with the United States and that she frequently stated that "we haven't tried to understand or get along with Russia. Russia should be given more of a chance."

Mrs. William C. Stoeker, 3307 Erie Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised that she formerly resided at 2483 Cedar Road, Cleveland, during the time that the employee resided there. Mrs. Stoeker advised that she had been a little suspicious of the loyalty of the employee based on the fact that she had observed on several occasions a pamphlet addressed to the employee which bore the initials USSR. Mrs. Stoeker was unable to advise further concerning the nature of this pamphlet.

121-11712

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

31

Class #3
E. F. Minoux: *MR*

CLASSIFIED BY: DECLASSIFY ON: 7/15/85
DATE: 04/08/94

SP-200/Sec

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rey E. Larsen, President, Time Incorporated, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised that the employee had been his secretary over twenty years ago and that in July 1946, the employee had sent him a circular distributed by the Council for American-Soviet Friendship, which circular was critical of, and in reply to statements made by, John Foster Dulles.

Mrs. Marjorie Sini, 280 Woodland Drive, New York City, New York, advised that she has known the employee since September 1947, having worked with her since that time and during the period of her association with employee, she has observed Mrs. Clark wearing a Russian War Relief pin which she understood represented an organization with which the employee was associated in Cleveland. Mrs. Sini advised that although employee was a very outspoken woman, who had told Mrs. Sini that she was not a Communist, that she had formerly been in sympathy with Russia, but that since Russia had "behaved so badly" her feelings had changed. By memorandum dated February 28, 1942, Benjamin Mandel, House Committee of Un-American Activities, advised that the Russian War Relief is a Communist controlled front organization.

Confidential Informant New York City T-3 [redacted] an b7D acquaintance of the employee) furnished a signed statement in which she advised that Mrs. Clark, in discussing current affairs in her presence, had stated that she, Mrs. Clark, believed in Communism and that she was a Communist. The informant advised that she was not able to recall Mrs. Clark's exact words except that she did say on at least one occasion "I am a Communist." The informant could not furnish any further information concerning the employee.

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 (State Department, New York) interviewed the employee on October 21, 1947, at which time she stated she had been an active worker on the Women's Committee of the Russian War Relief in Cleveland and had been a contributor and member of the Soviet-American Friendship group in Cleveland. Further, that she had attended a Communist meeting approximately ten years before which had been addressed by William Z. Foster, and that she had left this meeting before its end because she became bored. Mrs. Clark further advised that many of her acquaintances probably considered her a Communist, but that she was not a member of the Communist Party and never had been.

The Communist Party, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, ~~and~~ the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born have been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (S)

The confidential informants mentioned herein will not testify.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Numerous persons including neighbors, associates and fellow employees were interviewed during the investigation, and furnished favorable information concerning the employee's loyalty.

Reports to CSC September 23, 1948; to Department March 25, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 4, 1949.

No criminal prosecution by Department, April 11, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-11-85 BY SP2 Tug/kca

THEODORA COMBOLOS
aka Dora Combolos
Clock
Foreign Service Division
State Department
Berlin, Germany

Background Employee was born January 9, 1920, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Her father, Pete Theodoros Combolos (born September 20, 1888, Ionia Greece), was naturalized July 27, 1918, Camp Kearny, California. She was issued a certificate on April 13, 1945 of citizenship derived through her father. Between September, 1942 and November, 1945, employee resided at 210 Terry Avenue, Apartment 341, and 209-9th Avenue, Apartment E, Seattle, Washington.

Basis for Investigation On April 15, 1947, Seattle T-1 (highly confidential source known to Seattle Office) furnished an unsigned American Youth for Democracy (AYD) Charter Number application in the name of Dora Combolos, 210 Terry, Apartment 341, Seattle.

Results of Investigation

Then contacted, T-1 furnished no additional information. [redacted] active.
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle T-2 [redacted]
paid, reliable member of Communist Party) discontinued; not paid, doubtful reliability, AYD
member), and T-10 [redacted] discontinued; paid, member of Communist Party, doubtful
reliability, furnished information regarding employee's activities in 1944 in the AYD
and the Sweethearts of Servicemen's Club of the AYD.

T-6 and T-10 also advised that employee was a member of the Washington State
Council of AYD.

Numerous other neighbors, co-workers, and relatives of employee recommended
her as loyal or denied knowledge of any disloyal information regarding her.
Miss Schroeder and Mrs. Swinn were willing to testify; the other informants
were not.

The AYD was cited by the Attorney General.

Reports to CSC, 6/1/43; supplemental reports to CSC, November 23, 1943;
reports and supplemental reports to Department, 12/3/43.

Disposition "Eligible for loyalty" - June 13, 1949; Department declined 12/15/43.

PJ5

HARRY CONOVER
aka Edward Henry Conover
Foreign Service Officer
Department of State
Oslo, Norway

Background

The employee was born Edward Henry Conover on January 27, 1913, at Newark, New Jersey.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant [redacted] discontinued, reliable informant, formerly Inspector, Alameda County District Attorney's Office) advised that the employee, Harry Conover, was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism in March, 1936.

b7D

Results of Investigation

On November 27, 1934, according to the records of the Berkeley, California, Police Department, a meeting of the Students Rights Association was held at the YMCA Cottage. This meeting was attended and reported by Officer A. E. Riedel of the Berkeley Police Department, and he stated that the speaker of the day was Miss Celeste Strack of the National Student League. He said that Miss Strack was introduced at the meeting by the employee.

The April 12, 1935, issue of the "Berkeley Gazette" carries an article entitled "Student 'Strike' Is Tame Affair; No Trouble Here." This article contains the following information regarding the employee:

"Harry Conover denounced the ROTC as 'the propaganda department of the War Department in Washington'. He charged that ROTC training stressed the 'inherent desire to kill' in students taking the training. He urged a protest 'not only against war, but against the causes and systems encouraging war'."

Confidential Informant [redacted] California Department of the American Legion, in possession of compiled data on Communist activities) advised that Harry Conover appeared as a speaker at a symposium on war sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism. The meeting was held on Wednesday, February 27, 1935, at the Press Club Building, 525 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California. A handbill on this meeting is headed "Can We Stop War?" and contains the following information regarding the employee: "Harry Conover, U. C. student, 'The University as a Menace to Peace'."

121-15014

CLASS 3

JIGrealy:hw

35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/85 BY SP2 Tg/bec

Another handbill made available by [redacted] entitled "Why Delay NPA?" advertises a meeting of protest which lists "Harry Conover, Inter-Professional Association," as one of the speakers. The meeting was held on Tuesday, November 5, 1935, at the Berkeley High School Auditorium.

In the July 20, 1936, issue of the "Pacific Weekly" on Page 43 the following is stated regarding employee: "Harry Conover is a lecturer of note and a Marxian student, recently appointed Contributing Editor to the new Marxian quarterly 'Science and Society'." On Pages 46 and 47 of the same issue Harry Conover reviews the book, "Marxism and Modern Thought."

The "Pacific Weekly" for November 9, 1936, on Page 291 lists Harry Conover as one of the Board of Editors.

The Spring, 1937 issue of "Science and Society, a Marxian Quarterly," lists on the inside of the front cover that Harry Conover is a Contributing Editor.

Confidential Informant [redacted] on being recontacted advised that on January 30, 1936, he had observed the name of Harry Conover on the membership list of the National Student League at the University of California. This list of members, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] was maintained by Hazel MacKannay, whom informant identified as Organizer for the National Student League at the University of California at that time.

Confidential Informant [redacted] further stated that on March 5, 1936, he had observed the name of Harry Conover on a list of members of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Confidential Informant [redacted] made available certain newspaper clippings, handbills, and magazines containing references to Harry Conover as follows:

"Pacific Weekly," dated February 8, 1935. Pages 68 and 69 contain an article "Twelve Good Men and True" by Harry Conover.

"Pacific Weekly," dated November 18, 1935. This issue contains an article "The Dollar Boys at Sea, How the Government Keeps the Ship Owners From Starving," by Harry Conover.

A handbill headed "Celeste Strack Will Speak on the American Student Union Tonight, 2419 Haste, 8:00 P.M."

A leaflet "What is the ASU" in which the "Activities of the American Student Union" are outlined. This portion points out that the American Student Union Peace Committee is responsible to a large extent for the polls against and the abolition of

compulsory ROTC and refers to their "April strike against war" stating that the American Student Union defended Harry Conover who was threatened by the American Legion.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that in April, 1935, two automobiles carrying members of the National Maritime Union from San Francisco were stopped in the vicinity of Modesto, Stanislaus County, California, and dynamite was found in each of the cars. The men were reportedly headed for Patterson, California, where the Standard Oil Company was supposed to be housing a group of strike-breakers. In July, 1935, a trial was held in Modesto, California, where Mr. Leslie A. Cleary, District Attorney of Stanislaus County, handled the prosecution of the men who were charged with "reckless possession of dynamite." Eight of the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to State Penitentiaries for periods of six months to five years.

Confidential Informant [redacted] continued that in the latter part of 1935 an organization called the "Modesto Defense Committee" was created for the purpose of demanding the freeing of the National Maritime Union members who the Committee maintained were "framed." On February 16, 1936, the "Modesto Defense Committee" held a mass meeting at the Dreamland Auditorium, San Francisco, "to demand freedom of the Modesto frame-up victims." A handbill entitled "Mass Meeting" listed the employee as a speaker on the program. [redacted] stated that subsequently Mr. Cleary, District Attorney, directed a letter to the President of the University of California demanding that the employee and Professor Max Radin be removed from the University but that no action was taken by the University in response to Mr. Cleary's letter. Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that in support of Professor Radin and Harry Conover, against whom action was demanded by District Attorney Cleary, the American Student Union called a meeting to form the "Committee for Defense of Academic Freedom." The meeting was to be held in the offices of the American Student Union.

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he is not personally acquainted with the employee and has no additional information concerning him. He did not desire to furnish a signed statement or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was recontacted and he advised that he is not personally acquainted with the employee and has no additional information concerning him. He did not desire to furnish a signed statement or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The "Western Worker" in its issue of November 8, 1934, Pages 1 and 3, carried a photograph and accompanying article reflecting that Harry Conover was one of three speakers at a student assembly held on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley to demand reinstatement of five students at the University of California at Los Angeles.

On his Application for Federal Employment with the War Production Board dated October 18, 1941, the employee listed Irving Kaplan as a reference.

Washington T-1 [redacted] advised that Irving Kaplan was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940s and was known to this informant as a dues paying Communist Party member.

b7D

Herbert J. Cummings, Chief of Foreign Compliance Section, Export Controls, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, who formerly held a responsible position with the Division of Foreign Personnel, Department of State, advised that he has known Conover professionally since approximately 1940. Cummings stated that he was responsible for hiring Conover in 1943 with the Department of State. Cummings stated that after Conover was hired a question arose concerning Conover's activities while teaching at the University of California in approximately 1935. At that time Fletcher Warren, now Ambassador to Costa Rica, and Cummings interviewed Conover in connection with their official duties and discussed the alleged activities of Conover while the latter was at the University of California. He recalled that Conover had denied affiliation with the American League Against War and Fascism, admitted that he had known Ella Winter, but had not seen her nor had anything to do with her after he left California in approximately 1938. He recalled that Conover also admitted making speeches at the University of California but that Conover had stated that the speeches were prompted by his (Conover's) becoming irked by the lack of freedom of speech at the University of California. Cummings stated that Conover denied making any speeches at the University of California for any purpose other than his protesting the lack of freedom of speech in California at that time. Cummings related that both he and Mr. Warren had reached the conclusion that the allegations against Conover occurred in the middle 1930s at a time when the conditions in California were in a chaotic state. Further, that Conover had been away from California since 1939 and nothing had arisen which would reflect upon his record from that date to the present time. He stated that because Conover's record had been clear since he left California, they attributed his activities to his immaturity and a desire to express himself. In view of the fact that his record was clear subsequent to 1939, they did not believe that there was any doubt or question concerning employee as far as a security risk was concerned. Cummings did not desire to furnish a signed statement but stated he was willing to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain testimony of Harper L. Knowles of the California Department of the American Legion, who testified before the House Committee on October 24, 1938. On Page 1987 his testimony reads as follows:

"Mr. Starnes: Dr. Radin is a known Communist.

Mr. Knowles: Yes, sir.

Mr. Starnes: How about Harry Conover? Do you know that Harry Conover is a Communist?

Mr. Knowles: It has been so reported and I think it can be established by witnesses."

On Page 2045 the testimony reads as follows:

"It will be noted that George Kidwell, a former member of the I. W. W.; Ella Winter, a known Communist and a writer on Russian activities; Harry Conover, a teacher at the University of California, who subsequently lost his position because of his radical activities; and Harry Bridges were among the speakers at this meeting."

The meeting referred to is a mass meeting to demand freedom of Modesto frame-up victims held at the Dreamland Auditorium, San Francisco, on February 16, 1936.

The records of the Registrar's Office of the University of California, Berkeley, California, reflect that the employee entered there in August, 1934, as a graduate student on the basis of a B.S. degree received from New York University the same year. He was enrolled in the Economics Department and was a teaching assistant to Professor Ira Cross. The records further reflect that he left the University at the end of the 1935-1936 semester.

The Communist Party, the American League Against War and Fascism, the Young Communist League and the Industrial Workers of the World have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The National Student League and the American Student Union have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Inter-Professional Association was reported as a Communist organization by the Joint Fact-Finding Committee of the 1948 Regular California Legislature in their Fourth Report on Un-American Activities in California.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, stated that the "Pacific Weekly" was a Communist publication alleged to be "a Western journal of fact and opinion." It was published in Carmel, California. The Editor and Publisher was W. K. Bassett. Ella Winter, veteran California Communist, was Literary Editor.

The "Western Worker" in its masthead stated that it was the "Western organ of the Communist Party."

Several fellow employees, associates, references and neighbors were interviewed and they furnished no disloyal information concerning the employee.

Reports to CSC March 24, 1949; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

No disposition received in file February 14, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 *Sp2 Tech Sec*
DECLASSIFY ON: DADR

7/15/85

DIXON DONNELLY
Employee - Press Officer
State Department
Santiago, Chile

Background

Born July 29, 1915, Forest Hills, New York. In 1940 resided at Hotel Vivian, 2700 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

SP3 1-1 (highly confidential source known to CSC) advised that Dixon Donnelly, 2700 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., was a dues paying member of the Washington Bookshop Association as of November, 1940. It is noted that the Washington Bookshop Association was cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

(C)

Reports to CSC January 26, 1949; to State Department July 27, 1948.

Referral/Consult

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" July 15, 1949.

123-1162

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class 3

C.Doyle:tg, lgh *1/1*

CLASSIFIED BY: S.P.2 TMO/6/c
DECLASSIFY ONE
7/5/85
DADM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/01 BY SP2 TMO/6/c

HERBERT ABNER FIERST
Aka Herb, Herb Fierst
Adviser to Assistant Secretary for Occupied Areas
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Herbert Abner Fierst was born on July 29, 1914, at New York, New York. His duties in connection with his present employment are to act in behalf of the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas in coordinating a well integrated course of policy and action between State, War, and Navy Departments. u

b7D

Basic for Investigation

~~SECRET~~ Washington Confidential Informant T-4 [redacted] discontinued) who will not testify and Washington Confidential Informant T-5 [Technical surveillance on David Wahl - discontinued] advised that the employee, during 1946, 1947, and 1948 had frequent contacts with Wahl which were more than of a social nature. u

Results of Investigation

David R. Wahl has been identified by Washington Confidential Informant T-6 [redacted] active, reliable informant, former member Communist Party) who is acquainted with national and local Communist figures, as a member of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and the early 1940's and a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. On one occasion Wahl advised Washington T-6 that he had been sent from New York City to Washington to discuss the activities of this underground group. This informant will testify. u

Washington Confidential Informant T-7 [redacted] active, paid, former member of the Communist Party) who will not appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that on July 12, 1946, Wahl was elected to the Board of Directors of the Washington Bookshop Association. u

The Attorney General has declared the Washington Bookshop Association to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. u

Washington Confidential Informants T-4 and T-5 also have advised that the employee and Wahl very frequently had lunch together and on more or less frequent occasions the Fierst and Wahl families have invited each other to their homes for dinner parties. On one occasion in March, 1947, Wahl was known to have given a party in honor of Fierst. u

Washington Confidential Informant T-3 (a confidential source known to Agents of the Washington Field Office) advised that David R. Wahl maintains a list of names and addresses entitled "Roster of Helpful Persons" and that "Herbert Fierst, Assistant of General Hilldring" appears on this list. u

KKW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

David R. Wahl was listed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization. Both of these organizations have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. u

Washington T-4 and T-5 advised that the employee, during 1946, 1947 and 1948 was in frequent association with Maurice Halperin. The informants did not know the extent of the association. Washington T-11 (highly confidential source of information known to WFO) advised that Halperin was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in New York City in the late 1930's and the early 1940's and that he was a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. u

b7D

Washington Confidential Informant T-16 [redacted] fellow employee, who requests that his name be kept confidential) who will not testify, advised that he has known Fierst since 1946. He indicated that he was well acquainted with the employee's activities in the State Department as well as of the activities of some of his close associates. In this connection he stated that Fierst was associated with Henry Collins, Jr., who is also a State Department employee. He stated that Collins was formerly a leader in the underground Communist Party movement in Washington, D. C., about 1940. He also recalled that Fierst had frequent visits from David Wahl. u

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 (a highly confidential source known to Agents of the Washington Field Office) advised in 1941 that the National Lawyers Guild listed Herbert Abner Fierst, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, among its active members, having paid his dues April 23, 1944. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on March 29, 1944. u

An examination of the files of Washington Confidential Informant T-15 (MID) reflects that the employee on January 19, 1945, signed a "loyalty check sheet" in which he stated that he held membership in the following organization since 1930: National Lawyers Guild. u

Washington Confidential Informant T-14 (confidential source known to Agents of the Washington Field Office) advised that Fierst is not presently a member of the National Lawyers Guild. u

Two associates of the employee, Washington T-16, previously described, and Washington Confidential Informant T-17 [redacted] fellow employee, who requested that his name be kept confidential) verified employee's daily contacts with Collins and Wahl. Both stated that the purpose of these contacts was for matters relating to displaced persons. T-17 will not testify. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Other associates, employers, supervisors and neighbors furnished favorable information regarding employee's loyalty.

Reports to CSC September 13, 1948. Reports to Department October 27, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" - October 7, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department - October 12, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/05 BY SP2709/18

JOHN TIPTON FISHBURN
Chief
Division of International Labor
Social and Health Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born October 11, 1913, at Moscow, Idaho. He resided at 9207 Kensington Parkway, Chevy Chase, Maryland, from October, 1939, to January, 1943, and from April, 1945 to date of investigation.

Basis for Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised in May, 1942 that the name John T. Fishburn was contained in the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 was recontacted and had no additional information.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect the following: "John T. Fishburn, 9207 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, member of the Washington Bookshop Association."

Mr. Thomas Holland, employee's supervisor, advised that shortly after loyalty forms were submitted employee informed him that it had come to employee's attention that the Washington Bookshop Association was under scrutiny from a loyalty standpoint. He advised Mr. Holland that he had become a member of the organization in 1938 or 1939 and renewed his membership for one year because it was a consumers' cooperative and he wished to take advantage of the moneysaving opportunity on purchase of books and phonograph records. Employee submitted a memorandum to this effect which he wished included with his loyalty questionnaire, stating that it had been so long since he joined the organization that he inadvertently omitted including the information on his loyalty form. Mr. Holland believed him to be loyal. Fellow employees, acquaintances, and neighbors furnished no substantive disloyal information. They believed him to be loyal.

The United American Spanish Aid Committee and the Washington Bookshop Association have been cited as within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

Reports to CSC May 17, 1948; to Department March 29, 1949.

Disposition

Retained, September 20, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department April 15, 1949.

121-3292

Class 3

DHYoung:Hsb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/3/85 BY SP2 TAP/bca

JOSEPH MARIA FRANKENSTEIN
aka Joseph Maria Kasimir Frankenstein
Appointee
Voice of America Program

Background

Frankenstein was born September 30, 1910 at Traunegg, Austria. He entered the United States on July 7, 1941. He entered the U. S. Army on August 29, 1942, and was naturalized on April 13, 1943 at Leadville, Colorado. He married Kay Boyle, novelist, in 1943.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

In his Personal History Statement submitted for the U.S. Government Frankenstein reported that from July 1 to August 13, 1942, he was employed as Camp Counselor for Children of the Nature Friends of America in the Midvale Camp at Midvale, New Jersey. The Nature Friends of America (since 1935) has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 18, 1948, a Communist Party East Coast newspaper, listed Kay Boyle, novelist, as one of those who signed an appeal to President Truman on behalf of the members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee who were convicted of contempt by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In the October 30, 1948 issue of the Communist Spanish language newspaper "Liberacion" it is noted that Kay Boyle was among those who petitioned President Truman for revision of sentences against members of the Executive Committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This organization has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The name of Kay Boyle also appears on a list of sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace which sponsored the visit of Dmitri Shostakovich to the United States from March 25 to March 27, 1949. This notation is found in the February 21, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker." Concerning the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, the United States Department of State granted visas to aliens from various Russian dominated countries but announced that the American Government entertains no illusions as to the manner in which the Communists would attempt to manipulate the conference.

Business associates, references, and neighbors generally were favorable concerning the character, reputation, and loyalty of Frankenstein and his wife.

123-3915

Class 3

P.A. Turner:EHC

Reports to CSC, January 24, 1950; to Department of State, January 3, 1950.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/85 BY SP2 staff/bre

ELLEN SHANLIER GARFINKLE
Mrs Tekulsky
Aka "Eileen Shanlery Tekley
Secretary
Investment and Economic Development Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee born January 23, 1915, Boston, Massachusetts, as "Eileen Shanlery Tekulsky. Her surname was changed by Court Order on May 27, 1915, to Tekley. From 1945 to 1947 she resided at 3520 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (Highly confidential source known to Washington Field Office, December 13, 1947) advised that the name and address "Eileen Tekley, 3520 39th Street, Washington 19, D. C., (Eileen Garfinkle) 2/46" appeared on an expirial list of members of the Washington Bookshop Association. u

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 could furnish no additional information.

According to Washington T-3 (highly confidential source known to Washington Field Office) a notation "Eileen Tekley, 3520 39th Street, telephone 33 2660" appeared on a list of names which, during May, 1948, was located in an apartment at 2301 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., which was then shared by Sylvia Soloff and Marcellle Elinson. Washington T-4 [redacted] active, paid reliable, Communist Party member) stated that Soloff had been secretary of an underground unit affiliated with the Communist Political Association. Marcellle Elinson, according to Washington T-5 [redacted] active, paid, reliable, Communist Party member) in 1945 was active in the United Public Workers of America and was considered inside this union to be a member of the Communist Party. It is noted the Communist Political Association became the Communist Party in 1945. b7D

Employee roomed for 3 years previous to 1947 with Mrs. Betty Amari and has described herself as a close personal friend of Mrs. Amari. Washington T-4, mentioned above, stated Mrs. Amari was formerly affiliated with a Communist Party group in Washington Heights, New York and apparently was transferred from New York to Washington in the early part of 1943. Other reliable informants reported Mrs. Amari in 1943 and 1947 to be a member of the Washington Bookshop and associated with Communist Party members and sympathizers.

Mrs Barbara Strong, 3520 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who described employee as a very close friend of Betty Amari, also felt that employee and Rose Ruhn were mutual friends. According to T-4, mentioned previously, Rose Ruhn, née Walker, was a member of the Communist Party between 1945 and 1946.

121-16529

G. E. Gotschall:tg:zg
Class #3

At the time of this Loyalty investigation employee was the secretary to Daniel F. Margolies, Acting Assistant Chief, Division of Investment and Economic Development, State Department. In a Hatch Act interview conducted in 1942 by the FBI, Margolies admitted membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy and in the National Lawyers Guild. Washington T-5, above-mentioned, stated Margolies was a close friend of a Communist Party member and had resided in an apartment in Washington with Elisabeth Hale, another Communist Party member. Hale and Margolies allegedly held Communistic discussions in their apartment previous to 1946.

Approximately 45 acquaintances of the employee considered her to be loyal to the United States or stated they possessed no information in this regard.

The Washington Bookshop Association, the Communist Political Association, the Communist Party and the American League for Peace and Democracy, all mentioned above, have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated March 29, 1946, page 149.

Washington T-1 and T-3 declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to CSC, April 21, 1949; to Department, April 21, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" October 4, 1949.

No criminal prosecution by Department May 9, 1949.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-85 BY SP2 Twp/cb~~

JUSTINE GARWOOD
AKA "Luz," "Gussy"
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Justine Garwood was born March 28, 1919 at Newark, New Jersey, and attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, from 1936 to 1940, at which time she graduated.

She was transferred to the Department of State on January 1, 1946 from the Office of War Information.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation in this case was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America).

Results of Investigation

Interviewed by Mr. Eisenhart and Mr. Low of the Department of State on February 10, 1947, Garwood admitted that she had been a member of the American Student Union, that she was aware that it was infiltrated by the Communist Party, U.S.A., but that she was active in eliminating the Communist influence from the Swarthmore chapter. She was given security clearance by the Security and Investigations Division on February 11, 1947.

The 1939 "Polycon," Swarthmore College year book, revealed that Justine Garwood was a member of the Executive Committee of the Swarthmore Chapter, American Student Union.

According to Everett L. Hunt, Dean of Swarthmore College, the Swarthmore Chapter of the American Student Union disassociated itself from the National organization in 1940 when the latter group was charged with sympathies toward Communism.

Confidential Informant 2-1 (New York report 7/20/48), Mr. George Starr, former Bureau Agent employed in July, 1948 as Security Officer, Department of State, New York City), of normal reliability, advised on July 17, 1948 he had noticed in Garwood's desk in the State Department's New York offices a green ticket bearing number 1911 for the "Giant Rally to Free the Anti-Fascists" at the St. Nicholas Arena on June 24, 1948, which rally was said to be sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, on January 3, 1939, January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942 and March 29, 1944. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9335.

Voice of America reports to State Department July 27, 1948; to CSC August 11, 1948.

Misposition

None in file - February 14, 1951.

49

123-413

Class 3
E.B. Riley:JHK,lgh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/85 BY SP2 Tag/KL

CARL LEO GEBUHR
Aka Carl L. Gebuhr
Radio-Motion Picture Officer
Office of Information and Education (Overseas Program)
Department of State, Foreign Service
Stockholm, Sweden

Background

Carl Leo Gebuhr was born on January 7, 1917, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He received a B.A. Degree from the University of Iowa, December 22, 1943. He is married to Jayne H. Gebuhr, and resided at No. 1 Ridge Road, S. E., Apartment 203, Washington, D. C., 1941 to 1948.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

On February 7, 1942, during the course of another investigation, Gebuhr furnished a sworn statement to Agents of the Washington Field Office in which he admitted previous membership in the Washington Bookshop, which has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Gebuhr in this statement, explained that he terminated his membership in this organization upon learning that the Washington Bookshop was possibly affiliated with the Communist Party. He explained his reason for joining the Bookshop was to be able to obtain records and books at an economical price, but stated he never attended business meetings of the Bookshop or meetings sponsored by the Bookshop.

Washington T-1 [redacted] (unknown reliability) b7D advised that Gebuhr was a member of the Bookshop and had probably joined that organization because of the informant's membership in the Bookshop. T-1 advised that at the time Gebuhr joined the Bookshop he had no knowledge it was under suspicion of being affiliated with the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-4 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that Jayne H. Gebuhr of No. 1 Ridge Road, S. E., Apartment 203, was a paid up member of the Washington Bookshop on January 7, 1943.

Acquaintances, neighbors, references, and fellow employees reported favorably on Gebuhr's loyalty. Three fellow members of the American Veterans Committee reported that Gebuhr was active in the anti-Communist faction of the American Veterans Committee.

123-2052

Class 3

A. Kayne:mer;ms

Reports to CSC October 27, 1948 and July 11, 1949; to State Department
October 19, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty"- January 3, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/85 BY SP27M/62

THOMAS ADLER GOLDMAN
aka Tom Goldman, T. A. Goldman
Foreign Service Officer
Department of State
Rotterdam, Netherlands

Background

Thomas Adler Goldman was born December 16, 1918, at Ft. Worth, Texas, the son of Mary Ware and Marcus Isaac Goldman, both American born citizens.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (a highly confidential source known to agents of the WFO) advised in February 1944, the following information appeared in the files of the Washington Bookshop: "Tom Goldman (Mr. and Mrs.) #213, Life Members, 1702 Summit Pl., N. W., CO. 5003."

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 (identified above) upon recontact could provide no additional information.

Washington T-2 (a Highly confidential source contacted December 13, 1947, and known to agents of the WFO) advised records of the Washington Bookshop under the caption "Current Active Members" contained the name Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Goldman, in care of Marcus I. Goldman, 707 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 1702 Summit Pl., N. W., CO 5003, August 24, 1940, January 7, 1947.

Washington T-3 [redacted] active paid CP member, reliable) advised that the date appearing after the employee's name indicated the date of the last payment of dues. b7D

Washington T-4 (a highly confidential source known only to SA T. V. Dewey of the WFO) advised that the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization contained "Thomas Goldman, 1435 Sheridan Street, N. W., TA 3050" and "T. A. Goldman, 1702 Summit Place, N. W., CO 5003N."

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contained information indicating Mr. and Mrs. Tom Goldman, 1702 Summit Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., were members of the Washington Bookshop, also that Thomas Goldman, 1435 Sheridan Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Investigation disclosed employee rented an apartment at 1435

121-17550

Class #3

R. E. Rasmussen:dhr:ees

Sheridan Street, N. W., on January 1, 1940, and his Loyalty Form disclosed he resided at 1702 Summit Place, N. W., from April 1940, to September 1941. Marcus I. Goldman, his father, lived at 707 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Employee was interviewed on April 22, 1942, during a Hatch Act investigation, and denied membership in the American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the Communist Party, or any organization advocating overthrow of the Government. Investigation disclosed Goldman attended Harvard at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1935 through 1939, and that he was a member of the Harvard Student Union during the time he was in school. Investigation disclosed he reportedly represented the Harvard Student Union as a Massachusetts Delegate to the Congress of Youth in July 1939. In 1938, the Harvard Student Union decided to affiliate with the American Student Union.

Marcus I. Goldman is a life member of the Washington Bookshop Association, according to a reliable informant, and House Committee on Un-American Activities records show he is a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace and Democracy and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. A reliable informant advised that Marcus Goldman probably belonged to the Communist Party in earlier years, but had been dropped because of his dislike for the discipline. Informant advised it was immaterial whether he was a member or not as he served the same purpose.

Reliable informants advised that Mary Ware Goldman is a life member of the Washington Bookshop Association and on the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Washington T-7 [redacted] active Communist Party informant, not paid, reliable) advised one Gertrude Evans said employee married a girl who was a member of the Young Communist League.

b7D

A majority of former associates and superiors advised the employee is a loyal American citizen. Benjamin F. Jasper, a former superior at the Civil Service Commission, advised that Goldman told him that he was a member of the Washington Bookshop, which he had joined for the reduced rate on books, and that he had taken a trip to Russia with his father as a tourist in 1937. Associates and acquaintances described the employee as unusually quiet, intelligent, taciturn, anti-social, that he had been influenced by his father in his younger days and had now matured greatly and was proud of his American heritage. A former associate at Harvard stated that employee did not associate with any of the young Communist group at Harvard.

The above-mentioned confidential informants will not testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The Washington Bookshop Association, American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace and Democracy, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Communist Party, the United American Spanish Aid Committee, and the Young Communist League have been named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The American Student Union has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Reports to CSC June 14, 1949; to Department June 14, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 13, 1950.
No prosecution by the Department, June 27, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/85 BY SP2 TTY/bc

LORRAINE TERESA GRESKO
Stenographer
United States Foreign Service
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Gresko was born January 24, 1927 at Whiting, Indiana. Her parents were born in Czechoslovakia. She attended the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from September 25, 1944, to June 19, 1948, when she received a BA Degree.

Basis For Investigation

Milwaukee T-1 [redacted] a reliable unpaid confidential informant, who is employed as an Administrative Assistant, student personnel office, University of Wisconsin) advised in June 1948 that Lorraine Gresko, 124 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin, was listed as a member by the University of Wisconsin Branch of the American Youth for Democracy for the school year 1945-46. The American Youth for Democracy has been cited by the Attorney General. b7D

Results of Investigation

Milwaukee T-1 was recontacted at which time she confirmed the information originally reported by her in respect to Gresko. T-1 indicated, however, that Gresko was not personally known to her and further that she did not recall Gresko being active in the American Youth for Democracy. Neighbors, references, employers, fellow students and associates of Gresko consider her a loyal American. Annette Sherman, 11116 Catir Drive, West Los Angeles, California, a former classmate of Gresko at the University of Wisconsin, advised that Gresko had resided in the same house at the University with two girls described by her as being interested in the American Youth for Democracy. This classmate stated that these girls had tried to interest Gresko in the American Youth for Democracy but that Gresko did not believe in the principles of the American Youth for Democracy. Milwaukee T-1 was not willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to CSC, May 11, 1949; to Department same date.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty," October 10, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, May 26, 1949.

121-17094

Class #3

JHRandolph:vab:zg

nfc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/98 BY SP2 top/bcc

SYLVIA GROVESMITH
aka Sylvia Grobsmith, Sylvia Peck
Mrs. Seymour Peck
Division of International Press and
Publications
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Sylvia Grobsmith was born October 4, 1920, in Bronx, New York. Her parents were born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father, Jacob Grobsmith resided at 2704 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York in 1942, and later at 2922 Barnes Avenue, Bronx, New York. Sylvia Grobsmith resided at 2704 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York in 1942. She married Seymour Peck, 1025 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York, on August 19, 1949.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under the provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Mrs. Rhoda Salter, 110 East 87th Street, New York City advised she attended Queens College with Sylvia Grovesmith from approximately 1938 to 1942. She advised that while at Queens College, both she and Sylvia Grovesmith were members of the American Student Union.

Dean Harold Lenz, Student Activities, Queens College, produced the official list of members and officers of the American Student Union at Queens College. This list reveals that in October, 1938, Sylvia Grobsmith was Political Action Director of the American Student Union; in January, 1939, she was again Political Director of the American Student Union; in February, 1939, she was listed as Roll Call Director of the American Student Union and in October, 1939, and January, 1940, as a member of the American Student Union.

New York T-39 (Bureau of Special Services and Investigations, New York City Police Department) advised that the name of Sylvia Grobsmith, 2704 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York, appeared as the signer of a card addressed to District Attorney Dewey on August 10, 1942, protesting the perjury prosecution of Morris U. Schappes, a professor at City College of New York.

The records of the Clerk of the General Sessions Court, County of New York, disclosed that Morris U. Schappes, an instructor in English at the City College of New York, was dismissed on March 15, 1941, following an investigation of Communism in the educational system of

123-412

R. H. Egan:hmm:jks
Class #3

PTE

the State of New York by the Hupp-Coudert Joint Legislative Committee. At these hearings, Schappes admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party and active as such on the College Campus from 1935 to 1940. He testified specifically that during the period of his activity there were but four members of the City College Unit of the Communist Party, whereas other witnesses offered testimony showing there were 50 members. On the basis of the testimony Schappes was indicted on four counts for giving false testimony before the Committee. He was convicted on June 28, 1941 in the General Sessions Court, New York, and sentenced to serve eighteen to twenty-four months in the State prison.

The records of the House Committee on un-American Activities reflect that one Jacob Grobsmith, 2704 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York, signed a 1942 Communist Party petition.

In April, 1944, New York T-7 (an anonymous source known to the New York Office) advised that Jacob Grobsmith was a member of the Allerton Club in Section 6 Assembly District of Bronx County Communist Party and was transferred from the Williamsbridge Club, Bronx County, transfer No. 12895. Grobsmith's address was 2122 Barnes Avenue.

In April, 1944, New York T-7 advised that Seymour Peck, 1025 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a member of the West Concourse Club, Second Assembly District, Bronx Communist Party and that he wrote articles for the Communist Party.

In December, 1944, New York T-3

b7D

[redacted] advised that the name of Seymour Peck, 1025 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York, appeared on a list maintained by the West Concourse Club, Second Assembly District, Bronx, of the Communist Political Association indicating Peck to be a member of that club.

Neighbors, other associates and fellow employees advised that they had no information reflecting on the loyalty of Sylvia Grovesmith.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

Reports to State Department, July 23, 1948; to CSC August 9, 1948. Supplemental report to State Department, October 11, 1949; to CSC, October 13, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 14, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/25/01 BY SP269

MARXELL MEGADONNY HAMILTON
Career Minister
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

HAMILTON born Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 20, 1896. From 1939 to 1941, resided at 318 Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Virginia.

Basic for Investigation

Records of House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell E. Hamilton, 318 Quaker Lane, Route 2, Alexandria, Virginia, were members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. This alleged membership apparently existed prior to 1941.

Results of Investigation

A check of the House Committee on Un-American Activities failed to disclose source of above information.

Washington T-5 (highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office) in spring of 1941, reported name of Mrs. Maxwell E. Hamilton, 318 Quaker Lane, Route 2, Alexandria, Virginia, appeared on membership list of Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Washington T-5 (highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office) advised Mrs. Maxwell E. Hamilton, Route 2, Alexandria, Virginia, in January, 1941, was member of Washington League of Women Shoppers.

A representative number of acquaintances of Mr. Hamilton considered him loyal to the United States or stated they possessed no information.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action was cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The League of Women Shoppers was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities March 29, 1944.

Reported to CSC September 28, 1949, October 10, 1949, October 20, 1949; to Department September 28, 1949, October 10, 1949, October 20, 1949.

121-19060

Class 3

G. E. Gotshall:mhb,lgh

Disposition

None received in file from CIO February 14, 1950.

No criminal prosecution by Department October 7, 1950.

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WHEN DOWNGRADING OR
RECLASSIFYING, SEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GEORGE LAWRENCE HARRIS
Employee
Cultural Relations Officer
Attache
State Department
Nanking, China

10-10-85
SPT/MH
C-1014
Urgent
URGENT ON CALL

Background

Born November 13, 1910, Spokane, Washington. Married Jesse Kalmar October 9, 1935, Everett, Washington. Divorced September 19, 1941, Seattle. Married Elaine A. Nehrlick September 20, 1941, Los Angeles. U

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress. U

Results of Investigation

Contact with Seattle T-1 [] active, paid, reliable) reflected that George Lawrence Harris and wife, Jesse Harris, were members of the Young Communist League in Seattle from 1936 to 1941. It should be noted that the Young Communist League was cited by the Attorney General. Seattle T-2 [] discontinued, reliable) advised that on January 3, 1944, Jesse Harris was membership director for King County Communist Party of Washington. On December, 1944, Seattle T-3 [] discontinued, reliable) stated that Jesse Harris was full time paid employee of Communist Party headquarters, 910½ - 3rd Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

b7D

Elaine Nehrlick, second wife of Harris was employee of Russian War Relief, Los Angeles, California, 1942, according to Los Angeles T-1 []

[] unreliable). Los Angeles T-2 (trash cover, San Francisco Communist Party headquarters advised that the name of Elaine A. Nehrlick appeared on list of subscribers to "People's World." The subscription became effective April 24, 1942. Los Angeles T-3 [] active, paid, reliable) advised that "People's World" is west coast daily Communist newspaper.

Miss Katrine Green, Acting Secretary of Institute of Pacific Relations, New York City, on June 29, 1948, advised that George L. Harris was employed as research associate for short period and wrote Teachers Syllabus on Far East. She advised that Harris has been member of Institute of Pacific Relations for sometime. Louis Budenz, former managing editor of Daily Worker advised that the Institute of Pacific Relations was originally non-Communist but the Communists infiltrated it. Representative

123-1167

Class 3

CARROLL DOYLE:cg /u/

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number of neighbors and associates in Chilequin and Klamath Falls, Oregon, as well as Los Angeles, California, contacted, and reported no disloyal data concerning Harris.

Reports to CSC December 27, 1948; to State Department July 27, 1948.
Supplemental report to State Department August 3, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty," June 13, 1949.

~~On file~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/85 BY SP27ap/jcc

DAVID HOWE HENRY, II
Foreign Service Officer
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Records of Department of State reflect that David Howe Henry, II, was born in Geneva, New York, on May 19, 1918. His permanent address was listed as 606 S. Main, Geneva, New York, on State Department Application dated June 13, 1940.

Basis for Investigation

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that the name David Henry, 606 S. Main Street, Geneva, New York, appeared on one of the membership cards of the Washington Bookshop which were obtained from subpoena served on Mr. McCalmont of the District of Columbia Cooperative League by Mr. Barker of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 16, 1941. The Washington Bookshop was the predecessor organization to the Washington Bookshop Association which has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Results of Investigation

Mr. Fred K. Salter, Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised that he first met the employee in Warsaw, Poland, in 1948, and had renewed acquaintance with him in 1949 when the employee came to Washington, D. C. on assignment. He recalled that on one occasion during a gathering of State Department employees that Henry made the statement that he had been a member of one organization while a student which he was very much surprised to hear was on a list of organizations declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Mr. Salter stated that he was of the opinion that the organization referred to by the employee was the Washington Bookshop as he recalled him mentioning something about having been in an organization to use its library facilities. Mr. Salter also recalled the employee stated that he hoped this affiliation would have no ill affects upon his career.

Mr. Salter further stated that he personally has never had any reason whatsoever to question employee's loyalty. Numerous fellow employees, neighbors, and associates stated they never had any reason to question employee's loyalty.

Reports to Civil Service Commission December 29, 1949; to Department December 29, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950. No criminal prosecution by the Department January 13, 1950

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/85 BY SP2 staff/ccc*

RUTH MARY HILL
nee Lewis
aka Rosy Lewis,
Mrs. James G. Hill
Foreign Affairs Specialist
International Broadcasting Unit
U. S. Department of State

Background

Ruth Mary Hill was born April 22, 1917, Roslyn, New York. She attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania from September 26, 1933 to June 7, 1937, graduating with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Economics. She is married to James Hill who graduated from Swarthmore in 1935.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under the Voice of America program.

Results of Investigation

The "Swarthmore Phoenix" which was a newspaper published by the students of Swarthmore College in its issue of December 8, 1936, reported that Ruth Mary Lewis, President of the Swarthmore Chapter of the American Student Union had announced that members of the American Student Union would travel to Philadelphia on December 10, 1936 for a meeting of the North American Committee for the Defense of Spanish Democracy at which delegates of the Spanish Government would speak.

The "Swarthmore Phoenix" issue of October 27, 1936 contained an article which revealed that Ruth Lewis, also known as Rosy Lewis, was temporary chairman of a committee "of students to organize a chapter of the American Student Union at Swarthmore". The same publication in its issue of November 8, 1936 reported that Ruth Lewis was elected president of the newly formed Swarthmore chapter of the American Student Union at its first meeting on October 29, 1936.

The "Swarthmore Phoenix" issue of February 16, 1937 reported that Ruth Mary Lewis was one of the students at Swarthmore College who would attend the "Youth Pilgrimage to Washington" which the American Youth Congress was sponsoring February 19-22, 1937.

The "Swarthmore Phoenix", in an article dated February 23, 1937, about the American Youth Congress activities in Washington, D. C. during the weekend of February 21, 1937 stated, "The World Youth Congress held in Geneva last summer was attended by Ruth Lewis, president of the Swarthmore chapter of the American Student Union.

123-652

Class #3

W. L. Leishear:ees

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the American Student Union and the World Youth Congress have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist fronts. The American Youth Congress has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

During applicant's attendance at Swarthmore College, the "Swarthmore Phoenix" newspaper contained numerous articles reflecting her association with a number of other students who were also active in the American Student Union and the World Youth Congress, some of whom were also members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.

Three associates of Ruth Lewis's father stated that her father, Albert Lewis, before his death, had said she was a Communist. A number of her co-workers in the State Department indicated that her character and loyalty were good.

Reports to CSC - August 9, 1948; reports to State Department - July 27, 1948.

Disposition

Eligible on loyalty - August 2, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/5/85 BY SP2 TAP/See

ELWOOD HOLSTEIN
Aka Elwood Wesley Holstein, "Woodie"
Organization and Methods Examiner - Appointee
Division of Organization and Budget
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Elwood Holstein was born on January 3, 1910, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Basis for Investigation

Elwood Holstein in a sworn statement dated January 23, 1942, furnished in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, admitted membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy. In referenced statement Mr. Holstein advised that he became a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy because of his interest in the Spanish and Chinese wars and the Japanese boycott. He said, however, he lost his interest in the organization when it became laudatory of the Nazi-Soviet pact and ceased his membership in the organization.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 (a highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office) advised that in 1941, the names Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Holstein, 4601 Montgomery Street, Bethesda, Maryland, appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Washington T-2 (a highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office) advised in 1941 that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Holstein, 4601 Montgomery Street, Bethesda, Maryland, appeared in the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization.

Washington T-3 (a highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office) advised that during the early 1940's, an individual known to him as "Woodie" Holstein, was associated with David Wahl. The informant advised that he was not in a position to know the extent of or the nature of this association between Holstein and David Wahl.

b7D

Washington T-10 [redacted] active, reliable, former Communist Party member) has advised that David Wahl was a member of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., during the late 1930's and early 1940's. He has been described by this informant as a close associate of known Communists and pro-Communist sympathizers.

Washington T-4 (a highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office) advised that in 1942 the names of Elwood and Rosalie Holstein appeared in the active indices or mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. This informant was not in a position to identify the above-mentioned Elwood and Rosalie Holstein as the appointee and his wife.

121-20393

Class #3 J. J. Bresnahan:hw:zg 21 65

It is to be noted that on the Request for Report of Loyalty Data submitted by the State Department regarding the appointee, Mr. Holstein's address from March, 1940, until November, 1941, was listed as 4601 Montgomery Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, and his wife's name was listed as Rosa Lee Holstein.

Miss Elinor G. Hayes, Chief, Personnel Methods Branch, Office of Personnel, Social Security Administration, when interviewed, advised that she was acquainted with Holstein as a co-worker from 1938 until 1942 at the Social Security Board and that she has no reservations where the question of his loyalty is involved. However, Miss Hayes stated that she sometimes questioned Holstein's judgement, particularly because of his support of a local organization which had collected funds for the Spanish Loyalist forces in Spain during the late 1930s. She stated that she had advised Holstein that she was not entirely certain that the organization was a reputable one from a loyalty standpoint, and he appeared to be sympathetic with her viewpoint. However, she stated that she felt certain Holstein's support of the organization was motivated by a sincere conviction that he was supporting a truly democratic force in Spain.

Holstein's personnel file at the Social Security Administration reflected that one Murray Latimer had been largely instrumental in placing appointee with that agency and Holstein on several occasions listed Latimer as a personal reference.

It is noted that Latimer has in the past been reported by reliable informants as one whose name appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and as a sponsor of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy. Latimer was also reported in 1938 as a sponsor for the Modern Forum of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

In connection with his employment by the War Production Board, Holstein was under investigation in 1943 by the Investigations Division of the Office of Emergency Management. At that time Holstein was interviewed by a representative of that agency and executed a signed statement in which he stated that he had been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy for about one year terminating definitely at the time of the announcement of the German-Soviet pact. He said that in the years 1935 and 1936 he contributed some money for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of ambulance and medical supplies for the Loyalists in Spain, advising that this contribution was made to an organization called "Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy." In this statement he stated that he was never sympathetic with the Communist form of Government, and had never been a member of the Communist Party, and voiced his allegiance to this country and its institutions.

Max Freyd, St. Petersburg, Florida, a former fellow employee of Holstein at the Federal Security Agency in Washington, D. C., in 1942, when interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation conducted by this Bureau regarding appointee, advised that during the period of the Spanish Civil War Holstein was very much interested in

raising funds to aid the Loyalist forces in Spain and was active in working for the lifting of the embargo on war supplies to Loyalist Spain. Further, that Holstein contributed approximately thirty-five dollars to the Loyalist cause. When reinterviewed during instant Loyalty investigation, he stated that he was unable to recall that he had reported the above other than the fact that the appointee contacted him for the purpose of obtaining an increase in salary or a change in classification at which time he said that he was compelled to contribute thirty-five dollars a month to the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. It is to be noted that Mr. Freyd is presently retired and in ill health. Former fellow employees and neighbors were contacted and were unable to furnish any disloyal information regarding the appointee.

The American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization and the United American Spanish Aid Committee have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy cited by HCUA as Communist Party front.

None of the confidential informants mentioned above will testify.

Reports to Civil Service Commission December 21, 1949; to Department December 21, 1949.

Disposition

Not received February 13, 1950. No final advice from Department regarding prosecution February 13, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.'

SVATAVA VINKOVA JAKOBSON
Aka Svatava Helga Jakobson
Svatava Helga Jakobson, Svatava
Voice of America
Department of State
New York, New York

CLASSIFIED BY: 82 Tappie
DECLASSIFY ON: 7/5/85
7/5/85 GADR

Background

Mrs. Jakobson born March 19, 1908, Vienna, Austria. Entered the United States with husband at New York City June 4, 1941, from Sweden. Filed declaration of intention October 29, 1941, and second naturalization papers October 3, 1948, at New York City. As of May, 1949, the naturalization of Mr. and Mrs. Jakobson was still pending. u

In May, 1949, Mrs. Jakobson had complete responsibility for editing and arranging translation of Czech edition of magazine "Amerika" for Department of State. Her husband, Roman Jakobson is described as a world renowned authority in the field of comparative linguistics. u

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Voice of America Program. u

b7D

Results of Investigation

New York T-15 [redacted] Communist, active, nonpaid, reliable) stated that neither Mrs. Jakobson nor her husband had been Communist Party members in Prague, Czechoslovakia, previous to their immigration to the United States but that they were generally known as intellectual fellow travelers and Communist sympathizers. Informant has heard of anti-Communist sentiments expressed by the Jakobsons since their arrival in U. S. but reserved judgement as to whether they are sincere. (CJ)

Jan Kunser, International Broadcasting Division, State Department, New York City, an acquaintance of Mrs. Jakobson for twenty years stated Mrs. Jakobson had a love affair with an individual named Falc, a Communist who was in the United States from 1940 to 1945, and who has since returned to Czechoslovakia where he is the official cartoonist for the Communist Party paper. Kunser did not believe this affair had any political implications although Mrs. Jakobson knew Falc was a Communist. u

New York T-31 (subversive indices, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.) reported name of Svatava Jakobson appeared on a list of Board of Directors of People's Songs, Inc. u

John C. Scirranka, 178 Maple Avenue, Wallington, New Jersey, editor of the Slovak semi-weekly "Slovak V. Amerika" published in New York City, stated the Jakobsons since being in the United States have been definitely pro-Russian and 4

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G. E. GOTSCHELL:eb:zg W Class #3

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pro-Communist. u

Kansas City T-1 [redacted]

[redacted] reliability unknown) expressed suspicion of Roman Jakobson's loyalty because of his association in New York City with several Czechs who later returned to their home country and obtained important positions in the Communist dominated government. On the other hand he stated he was aware of Jakobson's friendship with influential persons in the United States whose loyalty to the United States was above question. He expressed an opinion that Jakobson and his wife were "opportunists" whose loyalty to any country or organization would depend upon the personal benefits they received. He further expressed an opinion that Mrs. Jakobson is flattered by her husband's position and probably would follow any course he dictated. u

During October and November, 1947, according to New York T-28 (technical surveillance on Ignace Płotowski, New York City) Mrs. Jakobson was in frequent contact with Ignace Płotowski. This individual was described in the February 22, 1949, edition of the "New York World Telegram" as a Polish official in the United States who allegedly had been involved in espionage work in behalf of the Communist Polish Government. ~~(X)~~

b7D

New York T-23 [redacted]

[redacted] for Mr. and Mrs. Jakobson, unknown reliability) stated Mr. Jakobson claimed to have been married to her present husband in the Russian Embassy in Prague in 1935. [In late 1947, informant stated that the Jakobsons were visited in New York City by officials of the Czechoslovakian Government some of whom were known to the informant to be Communists. In the early part of 1948, according to informant, Jakobson corresponded with officials of the Czechoslovakian Government.] Jakobson ~~(X)~~ allegedly stated he did not want his Communist friends in Czechoslovakia to know he had been talking like an anti-Communist in the U. S. Informant stated Mrs. Jakobson had expressed bitter feelings against the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia. Mrs. Jakobson reportedly reconciled this feeling with the fact that she had many Communist friends by stating that she and her husband had lived closely with these Communist friends during the war and desired to continue their friendship with them. ~~(X)~~

In contrast to the allegations of pro-Communist sympathies and associations mentioned herein before other acquaintances have stated the Jakobsons were definitely anti-Communist. For example, Mr. Jakobson is alleged to have expressed apprehension at returning to Czechoslovakia because he believed he would be thrown in prison by the Soviets. u

Concerning the background of Mr. Jakobson, Jan Munzer, mentioned above, has stated that Jakobson went to Czechoslovakia with a Soviet Economic Trade ~~(X)~~

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Mission in approximately 1920. He broke with the Russian Government around the middle 1920's and, according to Munzer, absorbed himself in Czechoslovakian life. Among the prominent Communists with whom Jakobson is well acquainted, according to Munzer and other informants, are the following: Ilja Ehrenburg, Russian journalist who toured the U. S. in recent years and upon his return to Russia wrote a highly uncomplimentary story about the U. S. Adolf Hoffmeister who was appointed Ambassador to Paris under the Czechoslovakian Communist Government and has since become a member of the Czechoslovakian delegation to the United Nations. Vladimir Clementis, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister under the Communist Government. _____ Slansky, Secretary of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia. (X)

Munzer stated that Jakobson has been a Professor of linguistics and has held the Vasaryk Chair of Czechoslovakian literature at Columbia University, New York City. This chair was originally established by the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile and has since been continued by endorsement of the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia. Munzer indicated Jakobson was leaving Columbia during 1949 partly because he found it embarrassing to hold this chair. u

Among anti-Communist friends of Jakobson, Professor Philip H. Morris of Columbia University mentioned the name of Hubert Ripka, the former Czech Foreign Minister under the Benes Government and an anti-Communist. u

People's Songs was cited as a Communist front in the 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities. u

All of the above-mentioned informants are unavailable to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board with the exception of Jan Munzer. u

Reports to CSC August 2, 1949; to State Department July 19, 1949. u

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950. u

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DOROTHY KENYON
U. S. Representative to United Nations
Committee on the Status of Women of the
Economic and Social Council
United States Mission to the United Nations
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Kenyon was born February 17, 1888, at New York City. She is a former Judge of the Municipal Court of New York City.

Basis for Investigation

Employee's affiliation with numerous organizations cited by the Attorney General and/or the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist fronts.

Results of Investigation

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Dorothy Kenyon, has in the past, been associated with the following numerous organizations all of which have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist front organizations:

Descendants of the American Revolution - Member of Advisory Board (1938)

Film Audiences for Democracy - Member of Advisory Board (1939)

Films for Democracy - Member of Advisory Board (1939)

Consumers National Federation - Sponsor of Conference called December 11-12, 1937

Co-ordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo - No specific affiliation

American Labor Party - Sponsor of Mass Rally under Auspices ALP, held Masters Institute, New York City

Milk Consumers Protective Committee - Member of Advisory Board (1940)

Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain - Member Conference on Pan-American Democracy - Sponsor (1939)

The League of Women Shoppers - Sponsor (1935)

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New York Tom Mooney Committee - Sponsor

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom - Sponsor of Citizens Rally held under auspices ACIF, Carnegie Hall, New York City, April 13, 1940. Signer of petition to discontinue Dies Committee.

Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights - Sponsor (1940).

National Lawyers Guild - Member of the Board of Directors (1939).

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also reflect Dorothy Kenyon's past affiliations with the following organizations cited by the Attorney General, as well as by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

International Labor Defense - Sent greetings to the National Conference (1939).

American Council on Soviet Relations - Sent greetings to Soviet women.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship - Sponsor of Call to the Congress, New York City, November 6-8, 1943.

Photostatic copies of the documents showing Kenyon's association with the above organizations were sent as enclosures with the Bureau's report.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities records also reflect that Kenyon was an affiliate of the American Youth Congress. The date and nature of the affiliation was not noted in the records.

Confidential Informant Washington T-3 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field) advised that in 1940 the name of Dorothy Kenyon was maintained in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. ~~(S)~~

Confidential Informant Washington T-5 (Civil Service Commission) advised that one Dorothy Kenyon, not further identified, has in the past acted as a sponsor of the League for Mutual Aid.

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist publication, in its issue of August 2, 1938, reported that one Dorothy Kenyon was one of the Grand Marshals who were to lead a parade sponsored by the American League for Peace and Democracy.

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Confidential Informant New York City T-1 [trash cover on American Committee for Yugoslav Relief] in September 1947, furnished a list of sponsors of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. On this list of sponsors appears the name of "Hon. Dorothy Kenyon."

The official program of a dinner held on October 16, 1944, in honor of the Youth of America on the first anniversary of the American Youth for Democracy, listed Judge Dorothy Kenyon as a sponsor.

On October 9, 1944, an open letter appeared in the "New York Times" captioned "An Open Letter to Governor Thomas E. Dewey." The letter was sponsored by the Schappes Defense Committee and asked for the pardon of Morris Schappes. Judge Dorothy Kenyon was listed as a signer of this letter.

Employee signed a letter of protest which appeared in the "Daily Worker" on February 21, 1940, protesting the arrest of persons accused of recruiting men to fight for the Spanish Loyalist Government. The article stated "The nation-wide drive against members and friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade not only violates every solemn pledge of liberalism made by this administration but outrages every instinct of Democracy and honest Americanism."

Confidential Informant New York City T-11 (ONI, Third Naval District) advised on March 30, 1942, that Kenyon was a member of the National Committee of the Civil Rights Defense Committee. This committee was formed to defend members of the Socialist Workers Party and to raise funds for their defense through the media of meetings, etc.

Records of the Board of Elections, New York City, reflect that Dorothy Kenyon, 433 West 21st Street, New York City, registered with the American Labor Party, from 1937 to 1939, and from 1943 to 1946.

Appearing in "The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", on March 18, 1945, is an article captioned "War Department Stand on Communists Hailed by Notables in All Walks of Life." One Dorothy Kenyon, attorney, New York City, is listed as one of the many notables signing a statement in support of the Army's policy which makes Communists and alleged Communists eligible for officers commission.

In the "Daily Worker" of September 11, 1944, an article appears captioned "Notables Sponsor Tribute to Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro Leader." Judge Dorothy Kenyon was listed as a sponsor. Reliable informants have advised that Ferdinand C. Smith was a member of the Communist Party.

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The American Youth Congress, Communist Party, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, American Youth for Democracy, Schappes Defense Committee, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Socialist Workers Party, have been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The League for Mutual Aid and the American Labor Party have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist front organizations.

In addition to the above information, many associates, fellow employees and neighbors were interviewed, who advised that the employee is a loyal American citizen.

Informants mentioned in this memorandum will not testify.

Reports to CSC June 20, 1949; to Department June 20, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 15, 1950.

No criminal prosecution by Department, June 27, 1949.

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ISADOR LUBIN
United States Representative
Economic and Employment Commission
United States Mission to United Nations
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Lubin was born June 9, 1896, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was formerly Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Labor Department, and has served as a member of the American Delegation - Allied Committee on Reparations at Moscow and Berlin.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 [redacted], who has been reliable but discontinued because of inactivity) advised in June of 1942 that the name of Isador Lubin appeared as a member of the Labor Department Sponsoring Committee on the American Relief Ship for Spain which was sponsored by the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and the American Relief Ship for Spain were cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. b7D

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 was recontacted and advised that he could add nothing additional to the information previously furnished by him. A copy of a flyer entitled "Labor Department Relief Ship Committee" was obtained and a photostatic copy was furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

Washington T-2 (a highly confidential informant known only to the Washington Field Office) advised in June of 1942 that the name of Isador Lubin appeared on the active indices or mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, and that a Dr. Isador Lubin, 2737 Devonshire Place, N. W., had made a donation of \$30 to the United American Spanish Aid Committee. Washington T-2 was recontacted during instant investigation and advised that he had no further information regarding Lubin. The United American Spanish Aid Committee was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that a Dr. Isador Lubin, Washington, D. C., was a speaker at a meeting of the Friends of the Soviet Union as reported in the "Daily Worker" on March 19, 1930. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper. A photostatic copy of an article entitled "One Thousand Attend Wash. Meet for Defense of the Soviet Union" was obtained and furnished to the Civil Service Commission. The Friends of the Soviet Union has been cited by the Attorney General.

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J. H. Randolph:man:ees

Washington T-50

[redacted] stated that "If anyone in the United States is a Communist, its Lubin"; that Lubin from the very beginning of the work of the Committee attempted to influence the members of the Committee toward a sympathetic understanding of the Soviets by extolling the Russian system of agriculture, plant production, schools, theaters, the Russian people and the Russian system in general. Washington T-50 could not recall the exact statements made by Lubin, and continued that Lubin tried to get favorable commitments for the Soviets in that Lubin wanted to exclude American claims or at most, to obtain only token reparations for American claims.

Washington T-50 related that Lubin by virtue of his position would normally be in contact with Russian officials because of the nature of the work involved, but that on several occasions he observed Lubin in contact with Russian nationals and, further, that he knows Lubin had contacts with Russians without the usual clearance from the head of the Committee. He advised that he does not consider Lubin as a man worthy of any confidential position in the service of the United States and that Lubin, because of his pro-Soviet views and past actions on the Committee in an attempt to exclude all American claims, would work for the advantage of the Soviets over the interest of the United States.

b7D

Washington T-4, [redacted] active reliable unpaid informant who furnishes information concerning Communist front groups) advised that over a period of years, since 1935, that she knows that Lubin has expressed contempt and hatred for the United States and for Americans, but extremely careful, however, when making such statements, to see that only known Communists were present. T-4 revealed that Lubin was ardently in favor of the Russian revolution and of Bolshevism, but was a supporter of Trotsky instead of Stalin and was resentful because a clique of Trotskyites were not in power. T-4 said that on occasions Lubin has sneered at everything American and has spoken scornfully of American labor leaders characterizing them as "typical slobs."

A representative number of business acquaintances including former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Mr. John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, regard Lubin as a loyal American. Neighbors and other acquaintances also regard him as a loyal American.

Washington T-1, T-2, T-4, and T-50 were not willing to furnish signed statements or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to CSC December 29, 1948; to Department March 31, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file from CSC as of February 14, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department April 21, 1949.

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WHEN SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DANIEL FRANKS MAROOLIES
Chief, Production and Labor Section
Division of Occupied Areas
Office of Economic Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born April 12, 1910, at Cleveland, Ohio. From July 16, 1936, to July, 1940, he was loaned by the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, to the Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor of the U. S. Senate, commonly known as the LaFollette Committee.

b7D

Basis for Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant T-1

[redacted] believed to be reliable) advised that employee was formerly friendly with John J. Abt and other individuals that informant suspected of Communist affiliation during the period of informant's acquaintance with employee on the LaFollette Committee.

Employee on his Loyalty Form dated September 4, 1947, admitted membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy and the National Lawyers Guild.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 upon recontact advised that he knew employee during four months of 1937 when both were employed by the LaFollette Committee. T-1 stated he was not certain that employee was a member of the Communist Party but that he believed him to be such due to the fact that he chose for his friends individuals believed by informant to be either Party members or extremely sympathetic to Communism. These individuals were said to be Charles Plato, Charles Kramer, John J. Abt and Ben Allen. Informant said that employee had never been critical of Russia nor of the Party direction of Communist activities in this country and was sympathetic with the Spanish Loyalists. Informant said that employee had been active in some group believed by him to be attempting to further the cause of Loyalist Spain. However, he could not remember the name of the organization. He said that employee had admitted his membership in this organization to him.

Charles Plato and Charles Kramer were Communist Party members and were involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York in the early 1940's. (C)

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D. H. Young/jc

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John J. Abt was involved in the above mentioned Soviet espionage conspiracy and was a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937. (s)

Washington Confidential Informant [redacted] active, paid Communist Party member, reliable) advised that he knew employee in 1935 when employee came to Washington from New York to enter government employment. Employee was enthusiastically received by members of Local 205, American Federation of Government Employees, described by informant as the left wing group which in 1936 formed the United Federal Workers, presently the United Public Workers of America. Employee was immediately put on the Executive Committee of the Union and according to informant was a close friend of Ben Allen, an admitted Communist Party member. During 1936 and 1937 employee was active in soliciting funds for the Spanish Loyalists and engaged in this activity at numerous union meetings attended by informant. Employee was an intimate friend of one Elisabeth Hale, who informant said was a Communist Party member. At one time he resided with Hale in an apartment where meetings were held for the discussion and furtherance of activities characterized as Communistic by informant. Informant also advised that employee was a close friend and associate of Sol Finkin, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Bookshop Association.

b7D

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 [redacted] Washington, D. C., unknown reliability) knew employee when employee was active in the American Federation of Government Employees about ten years ago. Informant advised that employee's closest friends in this organization were those who were considered by informant to be either Communist Party members or closely associated therewith. The only particular individual informant could recall, however, as a close friend of employee was Eleanor Nelson, member of this union, considered by informant to be a Communist.

Eleanor Nelson has been described as a contact between the Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., and the National Communist Party headquarters in New York City. She has been known to have attempted to recruit other persons into the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant Washington T-4 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that in 1942 employee's name was listed in a notebook of Etta Clair Hirschfield, the significance of which was not known by informant. (s)

Etta Hirschfield is described as a member of the Communist Party and a close friend of Earl Browder and Clarence Hathaway, former editor of the Daily Worker and Secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

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Confidential Informant Washington T-5 (Roderick W. McKinnon, Jr., Department of State, reliability unknown) advised that employee during the early 1940's while employed by the Office of Price Administration was friendly with one Mortimer Wolf and his wife, Ann, who informant felt were Communist sympathizers.

Ann Wolf is a member of several Communist front organizations and has performed special work for Ella Eeves Bloor, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Mortimer Wolf was an associate of individuals involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in 1940.

Confidential Informant Washington C-443 (technical surveillance on Allen Rosenberg) advised that in 1947 employee and his wife maintained frequent contact with Allen Rosenberg and his wife, Erna, and that the Rosenbergs and Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye, were guests in the home of employee.

Allen Rosenberg and Harold Glasser were involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington during 1940 and were associates of known Communists and Russian sympathizers. Rosenberg has been a contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

None of the above-mentioned informants will testify before a Loyalty Board.

The American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Bookshop Association have been declared as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General. The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Reports to CSC March 3, 1948; to Department February 28, 1949.

Disposition

Retained, July 27, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, May 9, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/18/2018 BY SP27a/jac

MARGARET ELEANOR NEILL
aka Eleanor M. Neill
Clerk-Stenographer
Institute of Inter-American Affairs
Lima, Peru

Background

Margaret Eleanor Neill was born November 23, 1906, in New York City, and formerly resided at 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. u

Basis for Investigation

The Dies Committee files indicate that one Eleanor M. Neill, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. u

Results of Investigation

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were checked and the name of Eleanor Neill was noted therein as being the Executive Secretary in May, 1940, of the Washington Committee for Spanish Refugee Aid, which was part of the North American Spanish Aid Committee and which was later changed to the United American Spanish Aid Committee. u

Margaret Eleanor Neill was interviewed on January 2, 1942, under the provisions of the Hatch Act, at which time she stated that she thought she had been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action about three years prior to the interview. u

Confidential Informant Washington T-1 [redacted] discontinued, reliable informant, furnished information on Communist Party activities) advised that in December, 1941, he had observed the name Eleanor Margaret Neill on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. u b7D

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that during January, 1941, he had observed the name of Eleanor M. Neill on the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American People's Mobilization. u

Confidential Informant Washington T-3 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that on April 18, 1940, at a meeting of the American Spanish Aid Committee, the Executive Committee of the Washington Chapter voted to disassociate itself from the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign

121-2681

Class 3

E. F. Minoux/js

and to affiliate with the North American Spanish Aid Committee. Informant stated that he had read minutes of the meeting and noted that Eleanor M. Neill, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, had been in attendance and was elected Executive Secretary.

Confidential Informant Washington T-4 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised in April, 1944, that Eleanor M. Neill had made a payment of dues to the Washington Bookshop Association on June 11, 1943, and was a current member. Neill's former residence was shown as 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant Washington T-5 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that the name of Eleanor Neill, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., appeared on a list of members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers.

Confidential Informant Washington T-6 (MID, Military Attaché, Mexico City) advised that the name of Eleanor Neill, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., appeared on a list of subscribers to the "España Popular," which the informant described as a paper of the Communist Party of Spain in Mexico.

None of the informants described above will testify.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, United American Spanish Aid Committee, American People's Mobilization and the Washington Bookshop Association have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The League of Women Shoppers has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.

A number of former neighbors and fellow employees were interviewed and recommended employee as to loyalty.

Reports to CSC June 4, 1948; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty," July 15, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, May 1, 1949.

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EVELYN OSOVITZ
aka "Nap"
Research Analyst Employee
Division of Research for Far East
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Evelyn Osovitz was born on August 30, 1918, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (Division of Security and Investigation, Department of State) advised that employee was Secretary of the Baltimore Council of American-Soviet Friendship and was known to have associated with Communists.

Results of Investigation

T-1 furnished no additional information.

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Baltimore C-3 (Tech, Harry Connor, discontinued), Washington T-3 [redacted]
[redacted], Washington T-4 [redacted]
[redacted] and Baltimore C-22 (Tech, Communist Party Headquarters, discontinued at this address) identified employee as either a member or Secretary of the Baltimore Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Dr. Henry Carrington Lancaster will testify. 4

In May, 1944, Special Agents Ray L. Baker and James T. Magher observed employee in attendance at a meeting of the Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc. which meeting was also attended by a number of individuals identified by Agents as Communist Party members.

Baltimore T-7 [redacted] stated employee received the publication, "In Fact" which was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front. [Employee also receives communications from the Embassy of the USSR, Washington, D. C. and the Congress of American - Soviet Friendship, New York City.] X

Washington T-1 (Civil Service Commission) advised that in February, 1944, employee was Secretary to the Baltimore Council of the American - Soviet Friendship.

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Class #3
R. L Millard: wma;ms

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Three persons stated employee resigned from the United Public Workers of America because she felt this organization was Communist dominated.

A representative number of acquaintances advised that they consider employee loyal.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities March 29, 1944.

Reports to CSC April 14, 1948; to the Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department May 11, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HELENE PLEASANTS
Radio Information Specialist
(Radio News Writer) - Appointee
International Broadcasting Division
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Helene Pleasants was born on April 18, 1914, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Basis for Investigation

Instituted under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

In her application filed for this position with the Department of State, applicant stated that she was Public Relations Director of the China Aid Council of the United Service to China from 1947 to 1948, at New York City, New York. The China Aid Council has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.

References and co-workers furnished favorable information concerning Pleasants character and loyalty.

Reports to CSC August 30, 1948 and August 11, 1949; to the Department of State June 23, 1948 and August 25, 1948.

Disposition

Eligible on Loyalty - October 19, 1949.

123-748

Class #3

W. E. Leishear:wma:ees

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DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2 Twp/LL

JOSEPH POLAKOFF
aka "Polly"
Assistant Attaché
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Background

Joseph Polakoff born October 20, 1908 in Russia, according to naturalization record for his father, Samuel Odilia Polakoff, to whom Certificate No. 2045600 was granted by U. S. District Court, Middle District, Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1925.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was instituted under the provisions of Public Law 402 - 80th Congress (VOA).

Results of Investigation

T-1 [redacted] active, of known reliability, not paid, former wife of organizer of Communist Party in anthracite regions, Pennsylvania) revealed Joseph Polakoff was a member of and regularly attended meetings of Lodge No. 14 of International Workers Order of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, 1935-36-37. Lodge No. 14 is a lodge of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO. Samuel Polakoff, father of Joseph, was a member of the IWO and a leader in the organization in the area prior to his death in the early 1930's. T-1 had access to the records of the Communist Party of Lackawanna County and does not remember the names of the applicant or his father appearing thereon. Scranton University Registrar, fellow employees, neighbors and references recommend Polakoff as a person who could be trusted with confidential information. These individuals know of no disloyal information concerning Polakoff. The IWO was included on a list of the organizations declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General November 24, 1947.

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"Reports to CSC August 23, 1948; reports to State Department July 27, 1948."

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" - June 13, 1949.

123-1271

Class 3

John J. Flanagan; JHK

EDWARD GEORGE POSNIAK
Economist
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 7/8/85 BY [Signature]

Background

Edward George Posniak was born on June 4, 1911, at Moscow, Russia. He entered the United States on August 8, 1935, and was naturalized in Washington, D. C., on January 3, 1939.

Basis for Investigation

In June, 1942, Washington T-1 [redacted], a reliable informant, advised that the name

Edward G. Posniak appeared on the mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

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Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 was recontacted but furnished no additional information.

Washington T-4 [redacted] a reliable informant) advised that Posniak was a member of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in the late 1930's. T-4 further advised that the employee's wife was a member of the Communist Party both before and after her marriage to Posniak. T-4 stated Posniak admitted being a member of the Communist Party in Europe and reportedly stated his father was a Trotskyite. T-4 reported Posniak came to some "open unit" meetings of the Communist Party and also to recruiting meetings of the Communist Party from 1938 to 1942. The informant said Posniak was "horrified" at the Russo-German Pact in 1939. T-4 reported that Posniak's wife was formerly secretary to Dave Lesser of the Workers Alliance. She was also active in the Young Communist League before and for a while after she became a member of the Communist Party. Mrs. Posniak formerly lived with Etta Claire Hershfield and the wife of Bernard Ades. Both employee and his wife have maintained close association with Hershfield, who, according to T-4, is an admitted member of the Communist Party. T-4 stated that Ades and his wife are members of the Communist Party. Mr. Ades ran for Governor of the State of Maryland on the Communist Party ticket in 1934, according to T-4.

Washington T-2 [redacted], a reliable informant) advised that Etta Claire Hershfield is a member of the Communist Party.

Other associates, fellow employees and neighbors consider Posniak loyal.

One informant, Dr. Williams Adams Brown, a fellow employee in the State Department in 1946, now at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, advised that Posniak seemed to be more patriotic to the country of his birth but could furnish

no details. He informed that this opinion was based on his (Poeniak's) approach to Czechoslovakian affairs which he handled in the State Department.

The United American Spanish Aid Committee was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front on March 29, 1944. The Workers Alliance, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League were cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Neither Washington T-1 nor Washington T-4 will testify.

Reports to CSC, July 26, 1948; to Department, March 23, 1949.

Disposition

No disposition in file February 13, 1960. No prosecution by Department May 18, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/25 BY SP2/EZ

ELEANOR ALFORD POWELL
Voice of America
Department of State

Background

Eleanor Alford Powell was born September 13, 1904, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Her sister is married to John Wallace, a brother of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President of the United States. Eleanor Alford Powell resided from 1938 to 1948 at 2906 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Basis for Investigation

Eleanor Alford Powell was investigated under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Eleanor Powell, 2906 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Washington T-1 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised the name Eleanor Powell, 2906 P Street, Northwest, appeared in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in early 1941. On March 12, 1942, Eleanor Alford Powell advised the Washington Field Office that she had never been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and had never attended any of its meetings or participated in any of its activities.

The confidential investigative files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Eleanor Alford Powell advised an investigator of the Civil Service Commission on May 20, 1942, that in 1937 she joined a League of Women Shoppers and paid dues for approximately two years but was no longer active in the organization as of 1939.

Neighbors, associates, fellow employees and references consider Eleanor Alford Powell loyal.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action was cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The League of Women Shoppers was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities report, 1943, as a Communist front organization.

Reports to Civil Service, September 13, 1948; to State, August 27, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty," June 13, 1949.

123-83

WB 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-8-2014 BY SP22747/jrc

ANDREW ELIOT RICE, aka "Andy"
Technical Secretary - Appointee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Rice born August 29, 1922, Boston, Massachusetts. Attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1939-1943, and 1946-1948.

Basis for Investigation

Boston T-1 (highly confidential source Boston Office September 22, 1941) reported that Andrew E. Rice had attended a "Town Meeting" sponsored by the American Youth Congress. Rice attended this meeting as a representative of the Harvard Liberal Union. The date and place of the meeting was unknown to informant.

Results of Investigation

Boston T-1 could furnish no additional data.

Special Agent M. J. Connolly, FBI, determined that Andrew E. Rice of the Harvard Liberal Union wished to speak on the subject "Danger of British Defeat" at the convention of the American Youth Congress held at Turner Arena, Washington, D. C., February 7-9, 1941.

Between February 1 and May 5, 1947, San Juan T-1 [redacted] believed reliable) reported that Maxwell Taylor Weissman, Professor of Biology, College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, received two pieces of fourth class mail having the appearance of rolled up magazines each bearing the return address "Andrew E. Rice, 21 Dudley Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts." Reliable informants have reported Communist Party membership and activity on the part of Weissman as early as 1936. In 1946 and 1947, he conferred on several occasions with the Executive Committee of the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño (Puerto Rican Communist Party) at San Juan.

In the spring of 1947, a bill was introduced in the Massachusetts General Court designed to exclude from public office persons who were members of the Communist Party or other subversive organizations. Among those who recorded opposition to this bill, according to Boston T-4 [redacted] reliable, non-paid, active), was Rice who claimed to represent the American Veterans Committee.

121-16036

Class 3

G. E. Gotschall:mhb

Boston Informant [redacted] active, paid, reliable) furnished a program of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy which was scheduled to be presented on March 25, 1947, in Boston. The name of Andrew E. Rice was listed in this flyer as a member of the "Boston Committee on Arrangements." The topic of the meeting was "Report on China Today."

Frederick Holtzman, Staff Writer for the "New York World Telegram," advised on June 13, 1947, that Andrew Rice of Harvard University was listed in a release by the U. S. Committee for the World Youth Festival as a "U. S. participant" in the festival which was held at Prague, Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1947. According to New York T-3 [redacted] who attended festival, reliable) the cultural plans for this festival were controlled by a representative from the Soviet Union and one of the most influential individuals present at the festival was a Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies. One of the active participants from the United States, according to informant, was Vince Pierri, co-Chairman of the American Youth for Democracy.

In late August and early September, 1947, Rice was a delegate from Harvard University to a conference held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin at which the National Students Association was established. Boston T-3 (trash cover, Communist Party Headquarters, New York) reported that Marvin Shaw, a national leader of the American Youth for Democracy with offices in Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, received a report regarding Rice's attendance at this conference. In the report, Rice was characterized as "a good meeting director. A sort of wishy-washy liberal - mean streak. Ex-fellow traveler."

In the "Request for Report on Loyalty Data" submitted by Rice, he claimed membership in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A representative number of acquaintances of Rice have described him as anti-Communist and loyal to the United States. Others have been unable to comment upon his loyalty.

The American Youth Congress, the Communist Party, the American Youth for Democracy and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its March 29, 1944 report.

Frederick Woltman will testify before a loyalty hearing board. Boston
T-1, Boston T-4, Boston T-3 and [redacted] have declined to testify. No information
is available concerning the willingness to testify of San Juan T-1 or New York
T-3.

b7D

Reports to CSC May 19, 1949; to Department May 19, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" December 20, 1949. No criminal prosecution by
Department June 2, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2Tmg/bec

MRS. ROVENA SHELDON BELLWS RONNELL
aka Sister, now, Mrs. Wilfred Herser Ronnel
Program Analyst
Office of Secretary for Public Affairs Secretariat
Departmental Committee on Scientific and
Cultural Cooperation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born on April 22, 1911, in Providence, Rhode Island.

Basis for Investigation

The State Department alleged that the employee was an associate of Robert T. Miller, III, described by Informant [redacted] (Elisabeth Terrill Bentley) as a member of a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy existing in New York and Washington, D. C. in the early 1940's, and was an associate of Alger Hiss, identified by Whittaker Chambers as a member of a Russian espionage system operating in Washington, D. C. in the mid-1930's.

b7D

Results of Investigation

Employee, in a statement to her superior, Francis H. Russell, Director, Division of Public Affairs, Department of State, on December 6, 1946, admitted membership in the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, which is an organization declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The personnel file of Robert T. Miller, III, reflected that Mrs. Ronnel recommended and used her influence to obtain a position in the State Department for Miller, beginning in March, 1944. Washington C-376 (technical surveillance on Robert T. Miller, discontinued) and Washington C-463 (technical surveillance on Richard Marx Seigel, discontinued) substantiated a friendly association between Miller and Ronnel.

Washington C-454 (technical surveillance on Alger Hiss, discontinued) substantiated the allegation that the employee contacted Alger and Priscilla Hiss. This contact appeared to be in the nature of personal friendship.

Three fellow employees in the State Department have stated that Mrs. Ronnel had the same political philosophy as Mr. Miller, whom they considered to be pro-Communist. Thirty fellow employees considered Mrs. Ronnel to be loyal to this country, although they disagreed with her "liberal" policies in advocating friendship toward

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo 125-1434

Mohr _____

Tel. Room Class #3

Nease _____

Gandy _____

C. E. Sandall:man

Russia, belief in the theory of cooperatives, and perpetuation of FEPC. A representative number of neighbors, friends, and former instructors in college considered the employee to be loyal.

Informants [redacted] were unwilling to testify in a Loyalty Hearing.

b7D

State Department records contain an allegation that Mrs. Rommel was instrumental in preparing a report on Germany which was slanted in favor of Communism and Russia. Investigation showed that this report reached the then Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson who rejected it because of its pro-Communist slant and sent it back to Mrs. Rommel for correction. Mrs. Rommel insisted that the report should keep its original language but finally changed it when her superior, Mr. Russell, mentioned above, became adamant. Copies of this report as originally prepared and edited by the employee were made exhibits and furnished the Civil Service Commission.

Reports to Civil Service Commission - March 30, 1948.

Reports to the Department - March 4, 1949.

Disposition

Civil Service Commission - "Detained" - February 4, 1949.
Department - No criminal prosecution - November 28, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2 Tug/600

Ann Shirley Rosenbloth
Visual Presentation Information Specialist
(Picture Editor)
International Press and Publication Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Ann Shirley Rosenbloth was born November 17, 1911, at Newport News, Virginia. Her parents are Meyer D. Rosenbloth and Ida Davis Rosenbloth. From 1937 to 1947, she has resided at 2816 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Basis for Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant L-1 [redacted] discontinued, janitor, Office Building, 1410 K Street, N. W.) advised that in early 1941, the name of Ann Rosenbloth, identified as residing on 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the list of memberships of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

b7D

Results of Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant L-1 was recontacted but was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the employee. This informant will not appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The Attorney General of the United States has declared that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action comes within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities listed Ann Rosenbloth, Mrs. Ida Rosenbloth and Meyer D. Rosenbloth, all residing at 2816 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The files of the Civil Service Commission reflected that on September 24, 1943, employee furnished a signed statement, a pertinent portion of which is quoted as follows: "I do not know of any organization by the name of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any similar name. So far as I know, I have not been a member of any such organization. I still live at 2816 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

Washington Confidential Informant L-3 [redacted] reliable, active informant, former member CP), who has assisted in forming numerous front organizations for the Communist Party, advised that the name of Ann Shirley Rosenbloth was unknown to her.

AKM

121-3666

Class #3

H. A. Mudd:ghr

Former associates, acquaintances and neighbors not aware of any organizational activities on the part of employee and reported that nothing had come to their attention to raise any question as to employee's loyalty and patriotism.

Reports to CSC June 9, 1948; reports to Department October 28, 1948.

Disposition

"Retained" October 27, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department May 26, 1949.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SPECIFICALLY OTHERWISE.~~

MELVILLE JEROME RUGGLES
Voice of America Program

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background

Melville Jerome Ruggles was born May 8, 1915, at Toledo, Ohio.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

b7D

New York T-1 (~~██████████~~) advised the mailing list of January, 1941, of the Friends of Soviet Union contained the listing, "Melville Jerome Ruggles, 554 West 114th Street, New York City."

New York T-2 (a highly confidential source who on November 11, 1941, made available a list of members of the American Russian Institute to an Agent of the New York Office) advised that in November, 1941, a list of the present and past members of the American Russian Institute contained the name of Melville J. Ruggles, 554 West 114th Street, New York City. It is noted Ruggles formerly resided at 554 West 114th Street, New York City. (C)

Mrs. Pauline E. Burton, Toledo, Ohio, Ruggles' former high school teacher, advised that Ruggles had given her the definite impression that he was sympathetic to the Soviet form of government.

Reverend Elliott P. Talmadge, St. Marks Episcopal Church, Toledo, advised that Ruggles had formerly been a member of his church and that he had assisted him financially to attend Oberlin College. He stated that during the last year or two of Ruggles' attendance at Oberlin he noted that Ruggles had become associated with a group of "Communistically inclined" students and that he had spoken fervently in favor of Communism and had exhibited copies of a "Communist paper." In this connection it is noted that hospital records in Boston show Reverend Talmadge made homosexual advances to Ruggles and that Ruggles denied participation.

Records of McLean Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, a mental hospital, disclosed Ruggles admitted to the hospital November 28, 1936, and was discharged February 24, 1937, as "recovered" from his mental illness. During an interview when first confined to the hospital, Ruggles advised his doctor that he had been converted to Communism in the previous two years, desired to join the Communist Party and to become a Communist Party member. The doctor in charge stated that Ruggles' statement regarding Communism was an ordinary reaction to his financial and mental state at that time and he did not consider Ruggles to be disloyal.

123-1278

RERasmussen;hrm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS #3

96

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 Staff/6c
DECLASSIFY ON: 7/16/85 OADR

RE R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

During a special hearing and partial interview conducted by the Civil Service Commission on February 16, 1943, Ruggles advised that to his knowledge he was never a member of the American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union. He stated he was a member of the American Russian Institute and that his membership expired in 1942. He also advised that he had attended various meetings where various people spoke on Russia for research purposes while he was working on his Masters Degree at Columbia University. He advised that he was preparing a thesis of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union. During the interview, Ruggles denied membership in the Communist Party, German American Bund or any Fascist or Nazi organization.

Former and present business associates and acquaintances, neighbors and references have advised that Ruggles is considered loyal and patriotic.

The American Russian Institute and Friends of the Soviet Union have been named by the Attorney General as organizations within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC, July 27, 1948; to Department of State, July 27, 1948.

Disposition

"Retained," February 4, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHEN FIRST CREATED OR OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 T. J. Pace
DECLASSIFY ON:

7/8/85 DAIR

FLORENCE ELIZABETH SAUNDERS
aka Florence Elisabeth Bacote
nee Florence Bacote
Clerk-Stenographer
United Nations Educational Scientific
and Cultural Organization
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Florence Elizabeth Saunders was born April 26, 1910, at Ansonia, Connecticut.

Basis for Investigation

Saunders stated in her application for her position with the Department of State that she had been employed by the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare from March 1947 to May 1948.

Washington T-1 [redacted] active, reliable) advised applicant was a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in June 1948 and on previous occasions had assumed the responsibility of operating the office of the organization. b7D

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 (identified above) verified the above information upon recontact and stated Mrs. Saunders frequently attended regular meetings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in the first half of 1948. He also advised that she was a close associate of Mrs. Gertrude L. Rodman, Vice-Chairman of the organization. Reliable informants have advised that Mrs. Rodman was very active in Communist Party front organizations and that her husband contributed substantial sums of money to the Communist Party. Washington T-1 advised that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington, D. C., was thoroughly infiltrated by the Communist Party and that the Communist Party controlled the organization to a considerable extent. Washington T-1 named six individuals who usually attended meetings of the organization and a reliable confidential informant advised that all six were members of the Communist Party in the Washington area.

Washington T-8 (technical surveillance on Martin Popper) advised that Mrs. Saunders did special work early in 1948 for Martin Popper, an officer of the National Lawyers Guild. A reliable informant advised that Martin Popper was identified in 1940 as a member of the Communist Party. (X)

Former associates, superiors, neighbors, and acquaintances in Warsaw, Virginia, New York, and Washington stated employee loyal and not connected with the Communist Party.

121-10998

Class 3 R. E. Rasmussen:jgh

93

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the National Lawyers Guild were cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist fronts. The Communist Party was named by the Attorney General as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is noted the confidential informants mentioned above are not available to testify.

Reports to CSC, August 4, 1948; to Department, October 29, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" - September 26, 1949

No criminal prosecution by Department - May 31, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THOMAS WILL SIMPSON
Aka T. W. Simpson, "Tom"
Foreign Affairs Specialist
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Thomas Simpson was born January 7, 1908, at Kolhapur, India, but claimed citizenship by birth to American foreign missionaries. He served as officer in United States Army from 1942 to 1946, and in civilian capacity with Army since 1946.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation of Simpson instituted as result of request received from Voice of America, Department of State, under Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

On April 22, 1949, Simpson executed a Request for Investigation Data for the Department of State in which he listed membership in the Washington Cooperative Bookshop for one year. This organization was declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

Mrs. Dorothy J. Dunn and Mrs. Jeannette H. Johnson, neighbors of Simpson in Washington, D. C., furnished a signed statement to Bureau Agents in which they alleged that in 1945, at a house party, Simpson made statements indicating he was in sympathy with Communist philosophy. These individuals could not give specific terminology used by Simpson but were in agreement as to the pro-Communist, anti-Government nature thereof. Both stated they are willing to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board if necessary.

Simpson served in the Military Intelligence Division of the United States Army as an officer from 1942 until 1946, when he was released with the rank of Major. He was awarded the Army commendation ribbon and received efficiency ratings of excellent through superior while in the service. Employers, references and neighbors, other than those noted above, were generally favorable to Simpson relative to his loyalty, character and reputation.

Reports to CSC September 21, 1949; to Department of State August 31, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" December 13, 1949.

123-3312

Class #3

P. A. TURNER:cg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2 Tapp/sea

THOMAS BAER STAUFFER
Foreign Service Officer
Department of State
Cairo, Egypt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/85 BY SP2 ZG/PLB

Background

Stauffer was born April 23, 1917, at River Falls, Wisconsin. He attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, from October 3, 1933, to September 16, 1936, when he received a B.A. degree. He later attended the Graduate School at the University of Chicago from October 1, 1936 to June, 1941, but did not receive a degree. Prior to his present employment he was employed as a civilian with the Office of Military Government, Berlin, Germany.

Basis for Investigation

Miss Ruth Miller, Secretary in the Office of the Assistant Dean of Students, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, advised that past membership records of the American Student Union at the University of Chicago reflect that Thomas Baer Stauffer was listed as a member as of April, 1936. The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, on January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944.

Results of Investigation

Miss Ruth Miller, upon being recontacted, advised that she had no additional information concerning the employee. The enrollment records at the University of Chicago show that only one Thomas Baer Stauffer was in attendance at the University during the years 1936-1937.

David Saposs, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., was interviewed and furnished a signed statement which revealed, in part, that he, himself, was employed in Military Government for Germany from June, 1945, to July, 1946, and that Saposs revealed that Stauffer resided with one Charles Willard Whittemore while in Germany, who, in his opinion, was very pro-Russian. A reliable informant has advised that C. W. Whittemore's name appeared on the active membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association.

Joseph Dunn, Consultant, Savings Bond Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., a fellow employee of Stauffer while in Germany, disclosed that he observed that Stauffer and several of his close associates while in Germany shared the same views and thoughts which he described as being in favor of Russia with respect to eliminating differences then existing between the Governments of the United States and Russia.

121-10619

Class 3

101

J.H.RANDOLPH: Jv hw:mjt

7/18/85

Richard Scammon, Chief of the Division of Research for Europe, Department of State, Washington, D. C., a fellow employee of Stauffer while in Germany, advised that Stauffer was often critical of the United States' approach to problems in connection with the civil government being set up in Berlin but was never critical of the Russian approach.

Major Harold Mulaney, attached to the Deputy Chief of Staff's Office, Andrews Field, Maryland, a fellow employee of Stauffer while employed in Germany, related that he personally thought that Stauffer, who held an influential position in Military Government, went overboard in placing persons with extremely liberal, if not pro-Communist, views in some of the various key positions in Military Government. He recalled one particular incident where Stauffer was influential in appointing an individual to the University of Berlin who was later disclosed to be anti-Allied and pro-Communist. Mulaney could not recall the name of this individual, but described him as a German author who was the son of an internationally famous writer. Mulaney related that shortly after it had become obvious that this individual was pro-Communist, he, Mulaney, while having lunch with Stauffer, brought up the fact that this individual was obviously pro-Communist. He said that Stauffer instead of conceding that he had made a mistake in judgment vigorously defended his action on the basis that it was good from the standpoint of East-West unity.

Washington T-11

Informed that he was acquainted with Stauffer in 1947 when Stauffer was serving with the Office of Military Government for Germany in Berlin. He said he knew of an instance whereby Stauffer had recommended one Juergen Kuczinski for employment as a Consultant in Military Government, who had been recruited by him in England, who, upon arrival in Berlin to begin employment with the Military Government, resigned from his position and went immediately to work for the official newspaper of the Soviet military administration in Berlin known as "Tagliche Rundschau." b7D

A representative number of school officials, neighbors, associates, references and other fellow employees of Stauffer regard him as a loyal American. Washington T-11 was not willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to Civil Service Commission September 13, 1948; supplemental reports, April 13, 1949, and October 12, 1949; to Department November 29, 1948; supplemental, October 12, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file from Civil Service Commission as of February 13, 1950. No criminal prosecution by Department based only on first transmittal of reports.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/85 BY SJA:jec

FRANCES MYRLE TUCHSCHER
Editor - Writer Employee
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Frances Myrle Tuchscher was born on August 8, 1918, at Newport News, Virginia.

Basis for Investigation

Tuchscher admitted to Washington T-1 (Office of Controls, Department of State) that she was a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare during 1946.

Results of Investigation

On recontact Washington T-1 could furnish no additional information.

Wallace O. Bassford, 2724 Porter St., N.W., Washington, D. C., advised in a signed statement that appointee found many things objectionable in the capitalistic system followed in this country. He also stated she pointed out superiorities in the Russian government, such as the absence of racial prejudice and freedom from the influence of wealth. He advised Tuchscher also claimed that England and the United States were seeking to prevent recovery of Russia and that Russia had borne the brunt of the war against Germany. Bassford advised he would consider her a security risk in any controversy between Russia and the United States.

Robert E. Reynolds, Washington, D. C., advised in a signed statement that Frances Tuchscher's activities in connections with the United Public Workers of America led him to believe she followed the Communist Party line. He recalled a resolution adopted in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., which he personally considered "Communistic" and therefore opposed. As a result of his opposition he received a telephone call from Tuchscher denouncing him for his opposition and asking him to resign from the union. He advised that on one occasion she voted for sending a delegate to the convention of the National Negro Congress.

Mr. Bassford and Mr. Reynolds agreed to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Three other acquaintances could not provide definite statements concerning Tuchscher, but advised she is a "liberal" in view of her interest in the rights and progress of labor and in the maintenance of racial equality. They also felt she followed the Communist Party line, but could not offer additional specific examples.

121-2117

Class 3

R. L. Millard:wma:mbf

Katherine Shryver, former roommate of employee at Washington, D. C., has been identified by a highly confidential source, known only to the Washington Field Office, as a member of the Communist Party.

A representative number of acquaintances stated that they consider employee loyal.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The National Negro Congress and the Communist Party have been named by the Attorney General as organizations within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC, March 13, 1948; to Department, March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department June 13, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/86 BY S/astap/bce

JOHN EDWIN VISHER
Organization and Methods Examiner-Appointee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Visher born March 20, 1917, Moorhead, Minnesota. From July, 1941, to April, 1942, he resided at 2727 Lorcom Lane, Arlington, Virginia.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (highly confidential source, Washington Field Office) reported in April, 1944, that the name of John Visher, 2727 Lorcom Lane, Arlington, Virginia, appeared on an expired list of members of the Washington Bookshop Association. His last payment of dues in the Association was on September 7, 1941.

Results of Investigation

Washington T-1 could furnish no additional information.

A total of fifteen acquaintances of Visher considered him loyal to the United States or stated they could furnish no information in this regard.

The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-1 declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to CSC April 15, 1949; to Department April 15, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" June 20, 1949.

No criminal prosecution by Department, June 10, 1949.

121-16508

Class 3

G. E. GOTSCHELL:eb

REGIS HILLS WALTHER
Classification Officer
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 24, 1917.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (technical surveillance on Olivia Israeli Abelson, discontinued) reported that in June and July, 1946, Regis Hills Walther was Chairman of the Educational Committee, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the latter being an organization which was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front on March 29, 1944.

Results of Investigation

Informant Washington T-1 could furnish no further information concerning the employee.

The above informant would not testify in the Loyalty Hearing.

A representative number of the employee's neighbors, fellow employees, and associates were contacted during this investigation and they consider him to be loyal to the United States.

Reports to the Civil Service Commission: July 29, 1948.

Reports to Department: February 4, 1949.

Disposition

Civil Service Commission - "Retained" - November 16, 1948.

Department - No criminal prosecution by Department - June 10, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-83 BY SP2 Staff/6ca

121-7795

Tolson _____

Ladd Class #3

Clegg _____

Gleavin C. E. Sandall:man, m/s

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

Communist Party
Petition-Signers

(1062)

PHILIP CECILLE L. LEWIS
aka Barton Adams
Radio Dramatic Writer
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Lewis born February 11, 1904, Crystal, Michigan. Although Lewis was an applicant at the time of the Bureau's investigation which was completed in August, 1949, the Civil Service Commission letter of December 15, 1947, indicating he is eligible for employment on loyalty grounds reflects he is an "employee or appointee".

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

In 1943 Lewis admitted to Confidential Informant Washington I-1 (Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.) that he signed a Communist Party petition on or about January 16, 1940, for the 10th Assembly District of New York, nominating Earl Browder for the Presidency of the United States. Lewis claimed "There is nothing ideological about it." He said he was then living with a group of other persons at 106 Mawery Place, New York, and after discussion in which they decided any man had a right to run for office the entire group signed the petition for the individual who had brought it to the door.

Gulford Femberton, Larversville, Pennsylvania, stated Lewis resided with him from June to September, 1941. A reliable informant has advised that Femberton attended meetings of the American League for Peace and Democracy just prior to World War II. He did not know whether Lewis attended those meetings with Femberton. In July, 1942, Philadelphia I-1 (Pennsylvania State Police, Doylestown, Pennsylvania) reported Femberton to be a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

A total of twenty-five acquaintances of Lewis considered him loyal to the United States or stated they possessed no information in this regard.

121-2943

Class 3

G. E. GOTSCHELL:eb:iwt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2 tag/bcc

The Communist Party and the American League for Peace and Democracy have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC, October 5, 1949; to State July 13, 1949, and August 29, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" December 15, 1949.

BENJAMIN SHERMAN
Report Clerk
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Background

Sherman born in New York, New York, May 13, 1914. On the papers which he filled out in connection with his employment under the Greek-Turkey Aid Program he listed his address from August, 1939 to March, 1942 as 4615 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted originally under provisions Greek-Turkey Aid Bill, State Department, and then under provisions Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VCA).

Results of Investigation

The records of the New York City Police Department contain a 1939 Communist Party nominating petition for Councilman Peter V. Caccione of Kings County, New York. On page 3194 of this petition it was noted that Benjamin Sherman, 4615 10th Avenue, Brooklyn, had signed on August 21, 1939. Mrs. Lillian Parker, 4615 10th Avenue, Brooklyn, advised she was a sister to Sherman and that he had resided there for most of his life prior to moving to Washington, D. C. She was certain no other Sherman family had resided at that address for the past fifteen years. The FBI Laboratory advised that as a result of the examination conducted it was concluded that the questioned signature "Benjamin Sherman" on the above-mentioned nominating petition was written by the same person who wrote the signature "Benjamin Sherman" on the Voice of Justice application form. References, neighbors, business associates advise Sherman's loyalty and patriotism above reproach.

Reports to State Department July 9, 1947 and October 6, 1948; reports to CSC October 13, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" -- December 21, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/85 BY 222trj/bce

123-1783

Class 3

John J. Flanagan:JHK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/18/85 BY SP2 tap/bca

GEORGE SHERMAN
 Mimeograph Operator-Employee
 U. S. Mission to the United Nations
 Department of State
 New York, New York

Background

George Sherman was born on March 12, 1912, at New York, New York. He formerly resided at 94 Sheriff Street, New York City, and 528 East 5th Street, New York City, with his wife, Ida Sherman.

Basis for Investigation

New York T-2 (reliable confidential source known to the Albany Office) advised that in 1942 one George Sherman signed a Communist Party nominating petition in the State of New York.

Results of Investigation

New York T-2, when recontacted, could furnish no additional information regarding Sherman.

New York T-3 (ONI, New York City) made available a copy of page 10349 of the above mentioned 1942 New York State Communist Party nominating petition which bears the signature of George Sherman, 528 East 5th Street, New York City.

New York T-4 (New York City Police Department) furnished a copy of page 2123 of 1941 Communist Party nominating petition for Carl Brodsky, candidate for Councilman, New York City, which contains the names of George Sherman and Ida Sherman, 94 Sheriff Street, Manhattan, New York.

Known specimens of the employee's handwriting were compared with the signatures on the above mentioned 1941 and 1942 Communist Party nominating petitions by the FBI Laboratory. It was concluded that the signatures on the petitions were prepared by the employee. Copies of these petitions were sent to the Civil Service Commission in this case.

According to the records of New York T-5 (New York City Department of Welfare), the employee adopted an exceedingly "belligerent and antagonistic" attitude in his efforts to obtain additional relief and on April 11, 1941, he stated "I will get what I want. I am still a member of the Workers Alliance which is strong and will fight you." These records reflect that in 1940 and 1941 the Workers Alliance was very active in seeking increases in the amount of financial assistance given to Sherman.

According to the records of New York T-6 (Department of State) the employee, when questioned concerning his association with the Workers Alliance, stated he had never attended any Workers Alliance meetings and, after finding out what the organization was, had nothing further to do with it.

121-9257

Class 3

O. J. AUERSTHALD:eb ✓

110

[redacted] (highly confidential source known to the New York Office) advised that, as of December, 1946, George Sherman, born in 1912, was a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge 795, 1190 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, New York.

New York I-8 (information received from Mrs. Ma Sherman, employee's wife, by means of pretext telephone call by investigating agent) advised that the employee had belonged to the International Workers Order a few years ago but dropped his membership because of financial reasons and is no longer a member.

The Communist Party, the Workers Alliance, and the International Workers Order are on the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9335.

Fellow employees, neighbors and acquaintances interviewed during the investigation advised that they consider Sherman to be a loyal American.

The informants mentioned above are not willing to testify at a Loyalty Hearing concerning the information furnished by them.

Report to CCC July 21, 1948; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" — February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department — November 28, 1949.

EDWIN ELLIOTT VALLON
Labor Attaché
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Vallon was born on May 1, 1910, at New York, New York. He is married to Eleanor Karen Gabrielson Hainert.

Basis for Investigation

The files of Washington T-1 (Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.) list one Edwin E. Vallon, 923 E. 28th Street, Brooklyn, New York, as a signer of a 1939 Communist Party petition for candidate Cacchione, page 3645.

A photostatic copy of this petition was attached as an exhibit in this case.

Results of Investigation

The files of Washington T-1 contain no additional pertinent information.

It was concluded by the FBI Laboratory that the Edwin E. Vallon's signature appearing on this Communist Party petition was written by the employee.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list one "Eleanor Hainert, stenographer, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, 1513 Van Buren Street, N.W." as a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The employee's wife was formerly known as Eleanor Hainert and she was at one time employed by the Department of Labor. In a statement given under oath Eleanor Karen Hainert in 1942 admitted membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy, stating that she joined this organization for social reasons and attended one meeting. She also admitted attending one meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Henry G. Baker, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Washington, D. C., advised that Vallon had been brought into that Agency by Edgar G. Warren, who formerly acted as Director of that agency. Mr. Baker stated that it was his impression that the employee and Edgar G. Warren were rather close personal friends and that explained why Warren brought him into that agency. He added that from his limited knowledge of Vallon he would state that he was a loyal, patriotic American.

121-18274
Class 3
R.H.Egan:mer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2 TAP/6a

112

The records of the HCUA list Edgar G. Warren as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American League for Peace and Democracy, and the Washington Bookshop Association.

The employee resided at 2809 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from 1939 to 1942, at which time he was a roomer in the home of Thomas H. Tippett. He likewise worked under the immediate supervision of Tippett in the Office of Price Administration at one time.

At hearings of the HCUA held in September, 1939, Benjamin Gitlow stated that Tippett had formerly worked for the Federated Press and was not a Communist, but that the Communist Party had been utilizing him for its activities.

The records of the Board of Elections, Borough of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that Edwin Vallon had registered with the American Labor Party in 1937 and 1938.

Fellow employees, neighbors and associates furnished no information reflecting on the loyalty of Vallon.

The American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Washington Bookshop Association appear on the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Federated Press was cited as a Communist-controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises, by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report, March 29, 1944.

The report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 79th Congress, dated May 29, 1946, contains the following information concerning the American Labor Party:

1. Support of the Communist Party to the above has been recognized by the appointment of a Communist to an official position in the City Government. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, report 1938, page 356)
2. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

Reports to CSC August 12, 1949; to Department August 12, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950. No final advice re prosecution
February 13, 1950.

(14A)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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582 Tag 6c
DADR
7/8/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

VOJTECH ERVIN ANDIC,
aka Vojtech Ervin Andahsay
Script Writer (Foreign Language) - Appointee
Office of International Information
International Broadcasting Division
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Vojtech Ervin Andic was born March 8, 1910, in Czechoslovakia, and was naturalized in the District Court of New York City July 16, 1942.

Basic for Investigation

Andic was investigated under the Voice of America Program during August and September 1948.

Results of Investigation

A bulletin issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship announced that a dinner would be held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, on February 21, 1944, on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of Red Army Day. The list of guests who attended this dinner as announced by the Council included the name of Vojtech E. Andic. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization.

Newark Informant T-1 [redacted] b7D advised that around 1944 or 1945 Vojtech Andic was affiliated with the American Slav Congress, an organization also cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization. T-1 advised that in speeches made before the American Slav Congress, Andic boasted about "the brotherhood of Russia."

Andrew J. Valusek, Managing Editor of the "New Yorksky Dennik", Czechoslovak daily newspaper published in New York City, advised that Andic was Editor in Chief of the "New Yorksky Dennik" from October 1936 to June 1948, and thereafter was employed by the "New Yorske Listy." He remained in this employment until the outbreak of World War II when he obtained employment with the Czechoslovakian Consulate at New York. This information is verified by Andic's Application for Employment with the State Department. According to Valusek, Andic informed him he resigned his position with the Czechoslovakian Consulate directly after the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia in February 1948, because he was not in sympathy with Communism and the Communist Government in Czechoslovakia.

123-1925

Class #3

C. M. Noone: dhr/lw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to New York Informant T-6 (██████████ active, not paid) the "New Yorské Listy" and the "New Yorksky Dennik" supported the Czechoslovakian post war government policies in all respects even when the Czechoslovakian Government's policy was in accord with the Communist Party line and opposed to the policies of the United States Government.

According to New York Informant T-2 ██████████ reliable, paid, discontinued) the "New Yorksky Dennik" followed a line of collaboration with the Soviet Union until the Communist coup in February 1948.

From 1942 to 1945 Andic had numerous meetings and conversations with members of the Russian Consulate in New York City, according to New York Informant T-24 (technical surveillance on Russian Consulate, New York City). (C)

Other persons interviewed during the course of the investigation, including business and social acquaintances, neighbors and fellow employees, stated that they considered Andic reliable and loyal. A number of these individuals said that Andic voluntarily resigned his position with the Czechoslovakian Consulate in New York City at the time of the Communist coup because he was anti-Communist. These individuals stated that Andic resigned his position although he was in financial difficulties.

Reports to CSC, October 1, 1948; to State Department October 1, 1948; supplemental letter to State Department, October 20, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty", letter from Loyalty Review Board, October 19, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/85 BY SP2tsp/bce

RALPH JOSEPH BLOCK
Acting Special Assistant
to the Director, OIE
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

The employee was born June 21, 1889, at Cherokee, Iowa. His permanent residence has been given as 707 N. Alpine Drive, Beverly Hills, California. In 1948 he was residing at 3002 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at the time his loyalty form was received.

Basis for Investigation

On September 20, 1937 [redacted]
[redacted] of known reliability, discontinued) advised the San Francisco Office that in a confidential memorandum prepared by T-1 [redacted]
[redacted] (who is known to be reliable) the name of Ralph Block, 707 N. Alpine Drive, Beverly Hills, California, appeared as a financial contributor to the Communist Party in California.

b7D

Results of Investigation

[redacted] advised that he has no further information than that already given. [redacted] stated that he did not know the employee personally. Confidential Informant New York City T-1 (Bureau of Special Service and Investigations, New York City Police Department) advised that its records indicated that the employee was a contributor to "Writers Take Sides," a publication of the League of American Writers in New York City, which organization was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The allegation that the employee was a financial contributor to the Communist Party in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1937 was discussed with LA T-2 [redacted]
[redacted] previously identified above of known reliability) who stated that at the time he furnished this information in 1937 it was based upon facts known to him. T-2 stated that he had no recollection at this time of the basis for this allegation.

Los Angeles T-8 [redacted] of known reliability) described the employee as follows: "He is a fellow traveler. By that I mean one who knowingly or otherwise joins Communist movements."

Los Angeles T-9 [redacted] of known reliability) described Block as "on the edge of the Communists" and stated that "he was being used by the Communists." T-9 stated that the Communist question began to "come out in the open in Hollywood in about 1935. The informant said

121-9511

CTBrown:hsb
Class 3

further that Hollywood was split in two, socially and politically, and T-9 described Block as "one of the leaders" of the pro-Communist group, along with John Howard Lawson.

Los Angeles T-10 [redacted]

[redacted] of known reliability) stated that Block never denied to him that he, Block, was a Communist or a Communist sympathizer although T-10 accused Block of it because of his activity in the Screen Writers Guild. T-10 said that Block was one of those who maneuvered to get control of the Screen Writers Guild in Hollywood and that he was a confederate and buddy of the very radical element including John Howard Lawson. T-10 further advised that Block ran the meetings and he and John Howard Lawson were the ring leaders in trying to split the Screen Writers Guild.

b7D

Confidential Informant Los Angeles T-5 [redacted]

[redacted] of known reliability) advised that Block went right along with John Howard Lawson, Sam Ornitz, and other Communists in the Screen Writers Guild. (Sam Ornitz was one of the alleged "10 unfriendly witnesses" who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in October, 1947 as to whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party. Ornitz was a member of the Communist Political Association and the Communist Party, USA, in 1944 - 1945, according to a Los Angeles informant). In describing the move within the Screen Writers Guild, T-5 said: "It was a clever Communist move to control all the writers in the United States and one of the leaders in the movement was Mr. Ralph Block."

Los Angeles T-12 [redacted] of known reliability) stated "If he (Block) could have overthrown the constitution and set up an American dictatorship he would have done so." T-12 said that "Block was pro-Communist but not pro-Russian." According to T-12, Block did not become a Communist because he couldn't give allegiance to Russia. T-12 said that Block would lead a revolution here but he would balk at Russian domination.

Los Angeles T-6 [redacted] of known reliability, paid, member of Communist Party, discontinued) stated that Block was a member of the Executive Board of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee in 1939, which organization T-6 described as strictly "Communist dominated." The Motion Picture Democratic Committee was cited as a Communist front organization in the testimony before the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1943. T-6 also stated that Block was a member of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, which organization was cited as a Communist front organization in the report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report. T-6 also reported that Block was Vice-President of the Screen Writers Guild from November, 1941 to 1942. The other officials listed were Sidney

Buchman, President; Robert Roosen, Secretary; and Lester Cole, Treasurer. T-6 stated that Block became an officer of the Guild because of his association with John Howard Lawson, Buchman, and Cole. Sidney Buchman was a member of the Communist Political Association in 1944, according to a Los Angeles informant. Roosen and Cole were both members of the Communist Political Association and the Communist Party, USA, in 1944 and 1945, according to a Los Angeles informant.

A representative number of fellow employees and neighbors were interviewed regarding Block and these persons reported that Block, in their opinion, was a person whose loyalty was not to be questioned.

The above informants who furnished information concerning the loyalty of Block refused to furnish signed statements and declined to testify to the information furnished by them.

Reports to CSC - August 2, 1948; to Attorney General November 3, 1948.

Disposition

Retained - February 4, 1949. No final advice as to criminal prosecution February 14, 1950.

CLASSIFIED BY: SP3/rpt/bcr
DECLASSIFY ON: 7/8/85 DADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DR. ESTHER CAULKIN BRUNNER
aka Mrs. Stephen Brunner
Assistant Director for Policy Liaison
UNESCO Relations Staff
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Dr. Esther Caulkin Brunner was born on July 7, 1901 at Jackson, California. She was employed from September, 1927 to March, 1944 by the American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., and at the conclusion of her services with that organization she was International Relations Secretary. She is married to Dr. Stephen Brunner who is with the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

basis for Investigation

The House Committee on Un-American Activities reported that the employee presided at a meeting on June 11, 1936 which was sponsored by the American Friends of the Soviet Union in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

The files of the HCUA reflect that on June 11, 1936 in Washington, D. C. the employee presided over a lecture given by Myra Page which was held under the auspices of the American Friends of the Soviet Union. A leaflet describing this lecture states that Myra Page was an instructor at Commonwealth College in Arkansas, was a former member of the "Moscow Daily News" and was on the editorial staff of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today."

The American Friends of the Soviet Union was cited by HCUA as a Communist front. The magazine "Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist front. Commonwealth College was also cited by HCUA as having received extensive donations from the Communist supporting Garland Fund.

HCUA files reflect that the New York Times, March 16, 1939, described Esther Brunner as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, which the HCUA cited as a Communist front.

Washington Informant C-21 (anonymous source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that "Dr. Esther Brunner, American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street, N.W." appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which the Attorney General cited as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Washington T-2 (a highly confidential source known to the Little Rock, Arkansas Office) advised that the employee's name appeared in the active indices of Commonwealth College, described above.

121-615
C.E. Sandall:ZHC
Class 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington [redacted] advised that [redacted] b7D
employee in December, 1942, as a representative of the American Association of Uni-
versity Women, made arrangements with Vladimir Duzhikin, First Secretary of the Soviet
Embassy, to exchange publications with the Soviet Union's Anti-Fascist Committee. The
informant stated employee had received a communication from the latter organization. (C)

Files of the NCUA also reflect that in November, 1937, the American Friends
of the Soviet Union issued a one hundred page edition of its official publication,
"Soviet Russia Today," celebrating the twentieth anniversary of Soviet Russia. This
publication contained a list of speakers sponsored by the AFSC, including one Dr.
Stephen Brunner. Washington T-4 [redacted]

[redacted] recalled that the employee met her husband through their mutual interest and
activity in the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Joseph B. Matthews, former Research Director of the Dixie Committee, recalled
his association with the employee and her husband in the late 1920s and early 1930s
while he was a professor at Howard University in Washington, D. C. Matthews said
that in 1928 Stephen Brunner informed him that he was a member of the Communist Party.

A representative number of neighbors, fellow employees, and associates of the
employee, in addition to those described above, were interviewed and considered the
employee loyal to the United States.

Informants mentioned above will not testify in a Loyalty Hearing.

Reports to CSC - March 2, 1948; reports to Department - March 19, 1949.

Disposition

Civil Service Commission - "Retained" - February 4, 1949. Department - No
final advice re prosecution - February 14, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BESSIE BRUNNER
nee Berkofsky
Secretary (Stenographer)
Department of State
Voice of America
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/02 BY SP2 TKG/jlw

Background

Bessie Brunner was born on June 25, 1916, at Rome, New York.

Basis for Investigation

Bessie Brunner was investigated under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Mrs. Caroline Manning, 4550 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised that she knew Bessie Brunner from 1943 to 1948. She informed that on one occasion Bessie Brunner told her in confidence that her brother-in-law, Mr. Kamerling, had been a Communist in the past. Kamerling, according to Mrs. Manning, is married to Esther Berkofsky, a sister of Bessie Brunner. Mrs. Manning regarded Bessie Brunner as loyal.

Confidential Informant I-1 (an anonymous informant known only to the New York Office and of known reliability) advised that Rudolph Kamerling, brother-in-law of Bessie Brunner was transferred from the Cultural Group, Manhattan, New York City, under transfer No. 11478A, to the Windsor Club, Kings County, New York Communist Party on February 24, 1944. This informant advised that Kamerling held Communist Party book No. 7902 at the time of this transfer.

The Communist Party was cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to Civil Service, November 8, 1949; to State, November 2, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty", January 9, 1950.

123-3697

A. B. Eddy:hann:pey ✓

Class 1/3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/01 BY SP27m/bca

SERAFIM SIMON BUTA
Employee
Cultural Office
State Department
Bucharest, Romania

Background

Born October 24, 1911, Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina. Naturalized April 9, 1937, Court of Common Pleas, Lisbon, Ohio. Assigned OSS while Sergeant, U. S. Army, May, 1942 to September, 1943, serving as instructor in Washington, D. C., Algiers, North Africa and Italy. (c)

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

b7D

Results of Investigation

Contact with Cleveland T-1 [redacted]

[redacted] a friend of unknown reliability) reflected from 1935 to 1940, Buta was close friend of Michael Balinda and Dr. Louis I. Bojin, both pro-Communist and advocates of Communist principles in Union and League of Romanian Societies of America. Buta also advocated Communist policies during same period. Cleveland T-3 [redacted] friend of unknown reliability) advised that Buta from October to December, 1944, argued in favor of Communist principles. Cleveland T-5 [redacted]

[redacted] an acquaintance of unknown reliability) advised that he had heard arguments between Buta and others concerning the way that the Russians were treating Romanians and hindering Americans. Buta always defended the Russian action.

Washington Field Office T-2 [redacted], an acquaintance of unknown reliability) advised that he worked in Bucharest with Buta. He stated that Buta was handling radical Communist contacts on direct orders from his superior officer.

Representative number of neighbors and acquaintances contacted Columbus and Salem, Ohio, and no disloyal data reflected.

Review of service record concerning Buta reflected he served U. S. Army March 22, 1941 to August 29, 1945. Honorable discharged. Character and efficiency reported unknown to excellent.

Reports to CCC November 23, 1948; to State Department July 27, 1948. Supplemental reports to State Department November 12, 1948.

Disposition

"Filing on Loyalty."

123-1205

3 CLASS 4 E
CARROLL DOYLE:cg

123

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/05 BY SP279/km

DOUGLAS GORDON CAMPBELL
Aka George Douglas Campbell
Senior Scientist
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Campbell was born on February 1, 1902, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and claimed citizenship by court decree on July 7, 1938, at Chicago, Illinois. He is married to Marian Van Tuyl Campbell.

Basis for Investigation

The April 7, 1944, issue of the "Daily People's World," newspaper of San Francisco, California, contained an article entitled "Meet the People" which described a cocktail party at the home of Mrs. Sydney Joseph for the benefit of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the names of Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Gordon Campbell were listed among the sponsors.

Results of Investigation

SP-1301 (technical surveillance Louise Rosenberg Bransten) advised that Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell were sponsors of a party to raise funds for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in the Spring of 1944.

T-2 (highly confidential source known only to San Francisco Office) advised that in the Spring of 1944, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell were donors to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The San Francisco Telephone Directory of February 1949 listed the San Francisco Dance League at 160 Palo Alto Avenue, which was the address of the employee at that time.

Records of San Francisco T-5 (Manhattan Engineer District) reflect that a representative of this agency was present on May 13, 1944, when the San Francisco Dance League presented its first public appearance. The program listed a Van Tuyl Group of dancers. Among the approximately twenty dancers listed were Helen Metz, Libby Burke, Edith Weiner, Eleanor Goff, Mimi Kagan, and Mildred Smith.

Informants have reported Helen Metz as being a member of the American Youth for Democracy in 1944, and a member of the Communist Party in 1947. Libby Burke was reported to have been a member of the Communist Political Association at Berkeley, California in 1944, and that Communist meetings were held in her home. Edith Weiner was reported to have been a Communist Party member in San Francisco in 1947. One Eleanor Goff and one Mildred Smith were reported to have been members of the American Youth for Democracy in June 1944. One Mimi Kagan was reported to have been an instructor at the California Labor School in 1946 and 1947.

Tele. Room _____

Name _____

Date 121-19541

Class #3

John T. Harrington:cg:mem:lgh:jks

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the American Youth for Democracy and the California Labor School have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily People's World" is the official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast as described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

All fellow employees, associates, neighbors and friends considered Campbell as being loyal.

[redacted] and T-2 refused to testify.

b7D

Reports to CSC - October 21, 1949; to Department 10/21/49.

Disposition

None received in file - February 13, 1950.

No criminal prosecution by the Department October 31, 1949.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Oandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/11/83 BY SP2 Tagle

JOSEPH CHASE
aka Joseph Checkowich
Foreign Affairs Specialist
Office of the Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

The employee was born Joseph Checkowich on August 2, 1911 at New York City. Records of the Clerk of Court, New York Supreme Court, Bronx, New York, reflect that the employee changed his name to Joseph Chase on March 12, 1942. The employee was commissioned in the U. S. Navy July 1, 1942 and was separated from the Service on December 18, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant Commander. While in the Navy, Chase served as Liaison Officer to the Russian Navy, Assistant Naval Attaché to Moscow, and as a member of the Military Mission to Moscow. During his service in the latter capacity, the employee acted as interpreter at the Potsdam and Yalta Conferences for Averell Harriman, then U. S. Ambassador to Moscow. From April, 1946 to July 25, 1948, the employee served as International Affairs Analyst and Liaison Man with U. S. Representative, United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and U. S. Representative, United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant New York City T-2 (CI) advised that the employee stated while attending the Institut de Toursaine, Tours, France, Branch of the University of the Poitiers, France, in 1938, that he, the employee, was a Communist.

Communist Party, USA was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant New York City T-2 advised that the original information had been supplied by Confidential Informant New York City T-1 [redacted]

b7D

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 furnished a signed statement on December 3, 1948 and subsequently in response to a request of the Loyalty Security Board, Department of State, expressed his willingness to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board. In his statement New York City T-2 stated that he was acquainted with Joseph Chase in the summer of 1938, at which time they were students at the Institut de Toursaine, Tours, France, which is a branch of the Université de Poitiers. The informant explained that he knew Joseph Chase at that time only as Joe, whose last name was of foreign extraction and that he was later advised in 1943 that this same individual was then known as Joseph Chase. The informant continued that during the

12L-13093
Class 2
J. K. Grealy:EHC
[Signature]

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[Signature]

summer that they attended the university Communist meetings were held at Tours and Joe attended these meetings. He pointed out that he himself did not attend the meetings and did not know where they were held but that Joe's attendance at these meetings was general knowledge as a result of conversation with other students of the school whose names he could not recall. He confirmed that on one occasion in approximately August, 1938, while conversing with a group of students, including Joe, the topic of conversation was a forthcoming Communist Party meeting to be held at an early date. During this discussion the informant was asked by one of the students whether or not he intended to go to the meeting in question. After stating he definitely did not desire to attend, Joe remarked to him that he should attend the meeting and suggested that he was acting too conservatively by not doing so. A few days later one of the students whose identity he could not recall advised him that Joe had attended the meeting mentioned above and had actually made a speech at the gathering. The informant was unable to recall specific details and statements concerning the facts he had mentioned due to the long time since the incident occurred. He pointed out that it was his impression that Joe, who he now knew as Joseph Chase, was definitely a Communist while attending the Institut de Touraine in 1938.

It was pointed out that Confidential Informant New York City T-1 could identify the employee with the person named Joe in his signed statement, as a result of their re-contact while serving together in the Navy during World War II.

Several former and present neighbors, fellow employees, associates, and references were contacted during the investigation and they advised that they regarded the employee as being loyal to the United States and had no reason to question his loyalty.

Reports to CSC December 21, 1948; to Department January 5, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" - July 1, 1949.

No criminal prosecution by Department - February 28, 1949.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 T-2
DECLASSIFY ON: 7/1/85 OADR
b7C

NELSON CHIPCHIN
Aka Nielsen Chipchin
Radio Script Writer-Foreign Language
Department of State
New York

Background

INS records reflect Chipchin was born March 18, 1911, at Warsaw, Russia. Naturalized in Circuit Court of Washington County, Maryland on February 12, 1943.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOA).

Results of Investigation

In his "Request for Investigation Data" form Chipchin advised he had been employed as a translator by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 5th Avenue, New York from March, 1937, to March, 1941.

Joseph B. Cooper, a New York City Broker in gold, silver and platinum, advised he secured Chipchin's position with Amtorg due to his, Chipchin's, ability to translate Russian.

T-1 (Dun and Bradstreet records, New York City) advised that the Amtorg Trading Corporation filed a Certificate of Incorporation in the New York County Clerk's Office on May 27, 1924, which revealed it was the sole representative in North America of the various Soviet trade and industrial organizations through which trade was conducted between the U. S. and Russia until the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission was established in 1942.

T-2 [] unknown reliability, former member CP and [] advised that prior to 1929 all American employees of Amtorg were members of the CP and that subsequent to 1929 50 per cent of all Americans employed there were Communists. (f) b7D

In his testimony before the Dies Committee on September 7, 1939, Benjamin Gitlow, formerly a prominent CP functionary, advised that the Amtorg Office consulted the Party as to the employing of its personnel. (c)

T-3 [] former Communist, reliability unknown) advised on September 11, 1941, that the Amtorg employees belonged to a closed branch of the CP and that all were forbidden to mingle with regular Party members. (c)

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123-1593

Class 3

J.J.Flanagan:tg

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-4 (ONI) furnished various records which revealed that Amtorg's relations with the CP had been carefully concealed; also that the clerical work is usually done by Americans chosen by the Communist Party of America. ~~(C)~~

In October, 1943, Military Intelligence conducted investigation of Chipchin. In addition to the above, it was ascertained that his father was an attorney in Russia and that his brother was an engineer, also employed in Russia. The investigation further reflected that Nelson Chipchin resided in a community in which a number of known or suspected Communists resided. This investigation reflected that of a number of the persons interviewed only one believed Chipchin was a Communist and that person based his belief on the attitude of Chipchin toward Russia and the fact that he had been employed by Amtorg for four years. According to the conclusions of the MID report, the investigation reflected that his integrity and discretion appeared to be above reproach but that his Communist background was too conclusively established to ignore. It was therefore recommended that he be denied access to any confidential material. ~~(C)~~

Neighbors, former employers and references, including Army officers under whom he served during and subsequent to World War II, consider him a loyal citizen.

Reports to State Department August 19, 1948; reports to CSC August 27, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" August 22, 1949.

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*CLASSIFIED BY S. Staggs
DECLASSIFY ON 7/1/85
DAIR*

JAMES ALEXANDER COLLINS, JR.
Aka "Sandy"
Vice Consul
American Embassy
Torreon, Mexico
Department of State

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Background

James Alexander Collins, Jr., was born on March 9, 1907, at North Yakima, Washington. On May 18, 1944, while assigned to the American Embassy at Moscow, Russia, he married Tatyana Vlasscuna, aka Tanetschka Vlasscuna, a Russian National. The employee's wife was naturalized at Tacoma, Washington, on March 25, 1946. Collins has been employed by the Department of State in China, Russia, Italy and Brazil.

Basis for Investigation

The files of Washington T-1 (Department of State, Washington, D.C.) reflect that in early 1948 information was received from an unnamed informant of unknown reliability in Moscow, Russia, to the effect that Tatyana Collins, wife of the employee, is an intelligence agent of the Soviet Government and is in regular communication with the secret police in Moscow. *(X)*

Results of Investigation

Several former fellow employees advised that although they have no definite information indicating disloyalty on the part of the employee or his wife, they suspect that the employee's wife may have been an informant for the NKVD. They advised that their suspicions are based upon the general impression of State Department officials that most Russian women permitted to leave Russia, did so only with the sanction of the NKVD. *(X)*

A number of neighbors and acquaintances who were interviewed advised that they believe Collins to be a loyal American.

The Department of State conducted an investigation regarding Collins in China, Russia, Italy and Brazil. Their investigation disclosed that the employee's wife has been in communication with her parents and relatives in Russia and that the mother of Mrs. Collins who resides in Russia is reportedly favored by the Russian Government. It was stated that the employee and his wife, while in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, transmitted and received numerous communications of such a nature that they could be construed to be "advantageous and of interest to countries other than the USA." Reports reflecting the results of investigation conducted by the Department of State have been transmitted to the Civil Service Commission. *(X)*

121-15007

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D. J. AUERSWALD:eb:mem

c/a:s *3

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Reports to CSC January 17, 1949; to Department March 18, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file - February 14, 1950. No criminal prosecution by Department - April 1, 1949.

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DATE 7/11/85 BY SP2 top secret

GEORGE HOWES COPELAND
News Editor
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

George Howes Copeland was born January 22, 1893 at Brooklyn, New York. He presently resides at 2434 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Basis for Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 (a highly confidential source known to agents of the Washington Field Office) advised that during the first four months of 1946, Copeland was a close associate of Helen Scott. It has been learned from other informants known to be reliable, that Scott has been associated with persons known to have been active in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the early 1940's in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 advised, when recontacted, that Helen Scott, as she recalled, apparently had frequent contacts with Copeland during the first four months of 1946, and that her contacts with the employee were not limited to business hours. T-1 could furnish no additional information regarding the nature of the contacts between Scott and the employee and stated that she was unwilling to appear before a loyalty hearing board.

With reference to Helen Scott, information has been obtained from sources known to be reliable that she left the State Department in May, 1946, and that she was a very good friend of Bernard and Joan Redmont, who have also been under investigation in connection with the activities of a Soviet espionage ring. Scott has also been reliably reported to have been in contact with known and suspected members of the Communist Party.

An anonymous source (truly anonymous) on May 14, 1944, furnished this Bureau a list of names of 100 Government employees who joined the Communist Party after January 1, 1944. Included in this list was the name of the employee. No other information concerning the employee was noted in this list.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that one George Copeland was the former husband of Mary Reed, daughter of Mrs. Fernanda Reed of Cambridge, Massachusetts, at one time one of three owners of the Daily Worker, an East Coast Communist publication.

Mrs. Anne Scribnick, 514 East 114th Street, New York, advised that she has known the Copelands since approximately 1919. Mr. Gilbert E. Footh, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, advised that he has known the employee since they

121-3456

H. K. Mudd:mhb:2g

Class #3

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HKM

were both freshmen at Princeton University about 1911. Both of these individuals state that George Copeland in the early 1920's, married Mary Reed, the daughter of Fernanda Reed, and that the latter had been in later years a part owner of the Daily Worker. According to these individuals both Fernanda and her daughter, Mary, were "rabid Communists" who were "definitely in favor of the Russian form of Government." In the late 1920's, Mr. Faeth advised that Mrs. Copeland moved to Russia and that she had taken their son with her. As a result of this separation the employee secured a divorce from Mary Reed. Both Mrs. Scribnick and Mr. Faeth advised that they had seen a newspaper article which set out an account of employee's son's death in the battle of Leningrad, at which time John, the son, had been fighting in the Russian Army. Both of the above individuals stated that Fernanda Reed also left her husband and moved to Russia to join her daughter. Mrs. Scribnick added that the advocacy of Communism on the part of the employee's wife was the primary reason that George Copeland divorced her.

Employee's present wife is Mrs. Lynn Preston Copeland, who was born Leba Presner on February 27, 1916, at New York City. She later had her name changed to Lynn Preston by court order.

Confidential Informant New York T-2 [redacted] member Communist Party Chelsea Club, discontinued) who is not in a position to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that the name of Lynn Preston, residing at 200 West 15th Street, New York, appeared on a membership list of the Chelsea Club of the Communist Party, New York City, in July, 1946. This informant advised that a notation "Negro" appeared beside the name of Lynn Preston. The exact meaning of the word "Negro" as used here is not known to the informant. However, he stated it might mean that she was interested in Negro activities in the club. b7D

Tealey Moyer, rental agent, 200 West 15th Street, New York City, advised that Lynn Preston had occupied an apartment at the above address from October 1, 1943, until September 30, 1945. He stated that sometime in 1945, Miss Preston married George Copeland who continued to lease the apartment until September 30, 1947.

William Forsyth, superintendent at 200 West 15th Street, New York City, advised that he had been acquainted with Lynn Preston during her period of residence at this address and had also met her husband, George Copeland, on several occasions. He stated that it was his opinion that Lynn Preston possessed unquestionable loyalty to the United States. In concluding Mr. Forsyth advised that to his knowledge no other person by the name of Lynn Preston had ever resided at this address.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, reflect that Lynn Preston, while residing at 200 West 15th Street, New York, was registered for one of the major political parties in 1943 and 1944. While residing at 161 West 16th Street, New York, she was registered with the American Labor Party in 1942.

The American Labor Party was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Neighbors, former business associates and acquaintances regard employee as a loyal American.

Reports to CSC June 21, 1949. Reports to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 19, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department April 19, 1949.

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~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

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DECLASSIFY ON: 7/17/85

DADK
7/17/85

JOHN PATON DAVIES, JR.
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

John Paton Davies, Jr. was born on April 7, 1908, in Kiating, China. His parents were then missionaries in China.

Basis for Investigation

The files of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee reflect that General Patrick J. Harley, while testifying before that Committee in December, 1945, in the course of an investigation of Far Eastern Policy, named John Davies as one of the career officials of the State Department who undermined the policy of the United States in China.

Results of Investigation

On interview General Harley stated that when he arrived in China in the Fall of 1944 Davies was attached to General Stillwell's staff and later attached to the staff of General Wedemeyer. General Harley stated that during his contact with Davies he came to feel that Davies was very sympathetic to the Communist Party of China. He stated that Davies did not support the American policy of support to Chiang Kai-shek. In the opinion of General Harley, Davies wished to bring about the collapse of the Nationalist Government of China at the time the United States policy was to prevent this collapse. General Harley advised that in his opinion Davies supported the Communist policy in China at the time he knew him in 1944. He related that he was unable to furnish an opinion concerning Davies' loyalty and added that the only way he had to judge Davies was by his deeds. He stated that it is possible that Davies might have been guilty of bad judgment but he felt that Davies consistently expressed a sympathy towards the Chinese Communists and doctrines expounded by them.

John Stewart Service also served on General Stillwell's staff as a political adviser at the same time as the employee. This information was reflected in the testimony of General Harley.

John Stewart Service was apprehended on June 6, 1945, together with Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Mitchell, co-editors of Amerasia, together with others who were charged with conspiracy to violate Section 31-D, Title 50, U. S. Code. During the loyalty investigation of Service in November, 1948, Davies was interviewed concerning his knowledge of Service, at which time he advised that he and Service are life-long friends, were reared together in China and

121-18528

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R.H.Egan:mer

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PTK

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had worked together since 1933. He said that Service's reports to General Stillwell might have been considered by some as favorable to the Chinese Communists because the Chinese Communists were better organized than the Nationalist Government of China and were doing a better job of fighting the Japanese. Davies said that in his opinion Service sincerely felt that the Communists could be of more help to the United States at that time and that Service did not sympathize with Communists but felt that they were doing more for China than any other group.

Washington T-1 [redacted] advised that he was well acquainted with the employee when both he and Davies were located in China. He related that in his opinion Davies was definitely sympathetic towards the Chinese Communists during the time he knew him in China, which was in 1944. He related that he could not definitely state whether Davies' sympathy towards the Chinese Communists was an error of judgment or an actual expression of disloyalty. He stated that he would never place Davies in a position involving high responsibility. He described Davies as being a rather glib, facile person who wrote political reports in China that consistently pointed out the good points of the Chinese Communists and just as consistently pointed out the bad points of the Nationalist Government. He advised that there were many bad points relating to the Nationalist Government but in his opinion Davies never recognized that any good was present in it.

b7D

An article written by Emmanuel S. Larsen appearing in the first issue of PlainTalk Magazine in September, 1946, made reference to an alleged pro-Communist China group in the Department of State and alleged that the employee was a member of this group. A photostatic copy of this article was attached as an exhibit in this case.

The files of the Department of State Visa Division reflect that that Division received a visa application from Geoffrey Chen, also known as Chen-Han Seng on February 17, 1945. John Davies, Jr., State Department, Washington, D. C., was listed as a sponsor of Geoffrey Chen in this visa application along with Edward C. Carter, New York, New York.

In 1942 information was furnished this Bureau by a reliable informant listing the principal books and pamphlets issued by the Workers Library in 1941. This list included a book entitled "Landlord and Peasant in China" by Chen Han-Seng. Concerning the Workers Library, Washington T-8 [redacted] a reliable informant, has advised that "The Communist," which was the official monthly theoretical organ of the Communist Party, was published by the Workers Library Publishers, which publishing house was under the control of the Communist Party for the period prior to 1945.

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Contained in Department of State Visa Division files was a letter dated January 25, 1945, from John Davies, Jr., Foreign Service Officer, to the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

"My endorsement of Dr. Chen is enthusiastic because he is one of the outstanding scholars of China. His understanding of current events in China is exceptional; he has been of help to American officials in interpreting these events, and I believe he can be of real assistance to American officials in the United States who are dealing with the Far Eastern problems."

Edward C. Carter, who was listed as an endorser for Geoffrey Chen in February, 1945, listed his occupation as Secretary General, Institute of Pacific Relations. He likewise listed affiliation with the American-Russian Institute.

In June, 1945, Milwaukee I-1 (microphone surveillance on Josephine Nordstrand, Milwaukee) advised that Fred Blair, then Wisconsin State Secretary of the Communist Political Association, had remarked that his friend, John Davies, was in favor of the Chinese Communists. Blair said that Davies and John Service were ordered out of Chungking by Hurley when they were employed by the State Department. Blair, who was also known as Carroll W. Blair, further stated that he and Davies had attended the Experimental College at Wisconsin together. *(X)*

It was subsequently ascertained that Davies and Blair both attended the Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin during the school years 1927 - 1928 and 1928-1929.

None of the individuals mentioned above are willing to testify.

Neighbors and other co-workers consider Davies to be loyal.

The American Russian Institute, New York, and the Communist Political Association appear in the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC - July 20, 1949; to Department - July 20, 1949.

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DATE 7/11/83 BY SP2 tag/bce

Alice Margaret Demerjian
Administrative Officer
Acquisition and Distribution of Information Division
State Department
Washington, D. C.

b7D

Background

Alice Margaret Demerjian was born March 4, 1905, at Paterson, New Jersey. She resided at 930 Randolph Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from 1936 to 1941.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1

[redacted] reliable) advised that Alice Demerjian contributed to United American Spanish Aid Committee.

Results of Investigation

T-1, in May 1947, advised that the name of Alice Demerjian, 930 Randolph Street, Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of donors to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, which has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She contributed \$6.00 to this organization.

During the course of another investigation, Special Agents of the F.B.I. observed that employee associated with Mary Jane and Angus Keeney, Irving Kaplan, and Allen Rosenberg. This association was more than casual.

A reliable informant has advised that Mary Jane and Angus Keeney were members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940s.

A reliable informant has advised that Irving Kaplan and Allen Rosenberg were involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during the early 1940s and were closely associated with Communist Party members and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

Washington T-6 [redacted] obtained through a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that in April 1946, Mary Jane Keeney was offered a position with the State Department. She refused to accept the position and suggested that Alice Demerjian be given the job. Based on this recommendation, the employee was given the position.

None of the above informants will testify before a loyalty board.

Neighbors, present and former fellow employees report employee as loyal or deny knowledge of any disloyal information regarding her.

Reports to CSC, June 4, 1946; supplemental report, October 7, 1946; reports to Department, March 27, 1949.

Disposition

"Liable on loyalty" - July 25, 1946. Department declined prosecution
September 27, 1949.

Class 3

126-2793

P. P. Dougherty: EHG — DHY: lgh

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*'ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/18/85 BY SP27aq/bce*

PAUL MADRONE DEAC
Radio Script Writer
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Paul Madrone Deac was born November 5, 1908, at Macea, Arad, Rumania. He became a naturalized United States citizen on September 7, 1944. Deac listed Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), Representative George Sadowski (D., Mich.), and Federal Judge Frank A. Picard, Detroit, as references in his application with the State Department.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The report of hearings held September 27-29 and October 3-5, 1944, by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities reflects that Paul M. Deac, President of "Americans All, Inc." was one of the sponsors of a call to a statewide conference to be held at the Masonic Temple (city not given) on September 12 (year not given) under the auspices of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation. The Attorney General has cited said organization under Executive Order 9835.

Deac has stated he was the founder of "Americans All, Inc." but has denied any connection with the Civil Rights Federation.

Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), Representative George Sadowski (D., Mich.), and Federal Judge Frank A. Picard, U. S. District Court, Detroit, advised that as far as they know Deac was a loyal citizen. Comments of all superiors, associates, and neighbors in New York and Detroit favorable concerning Deac's loyalty. A State Department investigation of Deac reported "Investigation disclosed no evidence of a material nature tending to reflect adversely subject's loyalty to the Government of the United States and its institutions" and was granted clearance on April 22, 1947, as a script writer with the International Broadcasting Division.

Reports to CSC 12-20-48; to State Department 12-7-48.

Disposition

Eligible on loyalty 10-19-49.

123-2197

Class 3

S.BLAIR, JR.:wma

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

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DATE 7/11 BY SP3 top/b6

GEORGE JOHN ELIASBERG
aka John George Eliasberg, Stefan Neyl,
John Georg Eliasberg, John Georges Eliasberg,
Stefan Neuberg
Appointee
Voice of America

Background

The captioned person was born January 31, 1906, at Wiesbaden, Germany, according to the records of the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army. His father and mother, both deceased, were born in Russia. His Alien Registration number was 7548175. It is further noted that his wife, Erna, was born December 21, 1910, in Russia. The captioned individual was naturalized in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York on February 4, 1947.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source (the U. S. Office of Censorship, report dated December 21, 1943) listed Dr. Georg Eliasberg as a "leading member" of the German organization "Neu Beginnen." This was a group formed in Germany during the Hitler regime made up of young and active members of the Social Democrat Party. It is noted that various sources have described it as encompassing Communists, Social Democrats and other political classifications.

The records of the Civilian Personnel Branch, AGO, Department of the Army, reflect that the captioned person was appointed to a position of expert on the authorization of the Secretary of War January 21, 1947. This appointment was cancelled January 30, 1947, for "security reasons." These records did not reflect the particular reason for the revocation of said authorization.

In applying for a position with the government under the Voice of America Program, Eliasberg listed one Alfred E. Bingham, Colchester, Connecticut, as a reference. This individual described the applicant as opposed to Communism and Marxism; as active in anti-Nazi activities in Germany and as a Social Democrat opposed to Communism. He recommended Eliasberg for a position of trust with the U. S. Government. New Haven Confidential Informant I-2 (report prepared by Operations Branch, Security Group, ID, General Staff, U. S. Army) a government agency engaged in intelligence investigations, reported that Bingham was connected

123-2302

Class 3

J. A. Reilly/jjs/

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

in some way with the Conference of Pan American Democracy, National Committee, Friends of the Soviet Union, sponsor, New York Tom Mooney Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, signers of protest.] (S)

The Conference of Pan American Democracy and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General. The Friends of the Soviet Union has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities and the Attorney General.

Former U. S. Representative Fred K. Busbey, 10 South Lasalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, stated that during the 80th Congress he delivered a speech in which he criticized the fact that the captioned person and certain other individuals were employed by the United States Government. Busbey could not recall the details nor locate his speech material but recalled criticizing the fact that Eliasberg upon his arrival in the United States as a German refugee was able to obtain employment almost immediately in the Office of War Information. He stated he had no personal acquaintance with Eliasberg but obtained information which was the basis for his attack from a confidential source in the Department of State. He also stated Eliasberg requested a retraction but that he, Busbey, refused.

Bernhardt Taurer, Bennington, Vermont, advised on interview in May, 1949, that he has been closely associated with Eliasberg since 1935. He described the captioned person as anti-Communist and as an individual who had aided the underground movement in Germany from 1935 until arrested by the German Police. He stated that the organization "New Beginning", a translation of the German set out above, is currently merged with the Social Democrat Party in Germany. Taurer mentioned one Paul Hagen, a former Communist Party member who quit said organization in 1928 and who was associated with Eliasberg, is no longer closely connected with him. He described the captioned individual's wife as emotionally and outspokenly anti-Communist and anti-Russian. It was also his opinion that the German Police did not possess information connecting the captioned person's wife with the Communists in Germany.

Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York, was interviewed at Fulton, Missouri. He stated that he first met Eliasberg when he came to the United States as a refugee in approximately 1937. Neibuhr advised that he wrote a foreword to a book prepared by the captioned individual and some other person which as he recalled it was titled "The German Underworld" or some similar name. He noted that as he recalled he lectured on two or three occasions with the captioned individual. He described said individual as anti-Communist and recommended him for a position of trust. It is noted that various individuals have advised that Neibuhr has been associated as a member or sponsor of more than fifteen organizations or committees. One of these was the National Advisory

Board of the American Friends of the Chinese People. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944. Investigation at New York City has developed information that the Paul Hagen mentioned above, who is reliably described as a member of the Communist Party in Germany for a period of ten years or more, was also known as Carl Frank. An informant considered reliable has advised that Paul Hagen, an Austrian by birth, was at one time Editor of the publication "Die Rote Fahne," the alleged official organ of the German Communist Party. The same source also stated that in 1930 Hagen participated in the kidnapping of an editor of a Social Democrat newspaper and allegedly served a sentence of one and one-half years imprisonment for this crime. This source described Hagen as the founder and leader of the "New Beginning" group. Another confidential source considered to be of normal reliability described Hagen as a member of the Communist Party who served on the City Executive Committee of Berlin for the Party for a span of thirteen years. This source alleged that Hagen participated in several plots against the Democratic form of government in Germany.

The "New Beginning" group has been described by a reliable source in 1943 as formed ten years previously as a clandestine anti-Nazi organization with young and active members of the Social Democrat Party making up its organization. This source listed Dr. George Eliasberg as one of the leading members of the said group.

New York Confidential Informant T-4 [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau) who is believed reliable, stated that Paul Hagen was Austrian by birth and that at one time he was Editor of the "Die Rote Fahne," the alleged official organ of the German Communist Party.

New York Confidential Informant T-6 [redacted]

[redacted] He was a former member of the Social Democrat Party in Germany.) who is believed reliable, stated Paul Hagen, born in Austria, came to Berlin sometime between 1918 and 1920. This source stated that Hagen had a long career in the Communist Party and was an official in the Berlin District of said group. This source also advised that General Walter Kvitak, former Intelligence Officer for Western Europe for the Communist International, while in New York stated that Carl Frank (Hagen) was an agent of the GPU in Germany for many years.

b7D

New York Confidential Informant T-2 [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised it was his understanding Eliasberg was a "fellow traveller"

of the Communist Party in Germany, although probably not a Party member as it was more convenient for him to engage in the work of the "New Beginning" group which was headed by Carl Frank (Hagen). This source also characterized Hagen as a Communist for many years but claimed he abandoned the Communist Party to join the Social Democrats.

Reports to CSC June 6, 1949; to State Department May 31, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty", October 19, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-01 BY SP708/bs

SIDNEY BRADSHAW FAY
Supervisory Committee on the German
War Documents Project - Appointee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Fay was born April 13, 1876 at Washington, D. C. He had been with Harvard University since 1929 and in 1949 was serving as Professor Emeritus of History at Harvard.

Basis for Investigation

The Daily Worker for March 19, 1942, reflects that Sidney B. Fay, Professor of History at Harvard University was one of 38 prominent New England educators who signed an appeal to President Roosevelt calling for the release of Earl Browder from prison. The Daily Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper. Earl Browder was formerly secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

b7D

Results of Investigation

In October, 1943, Boston T-2 [redacted] (who is a reliable informant) furnished a four page pamphlet entitled, "Are you interested in Russia? If so, you should be a member of the American Russian Institute." This pamphlet was published by the New England Branch of the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union. On Page 4 of the pamphlet one Professor Sidney Fay was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of this organization. This pamphlet was an exhibit in this case. Boston T-2 does not desire to testify.

The American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union was cited as "a Communist organization supported by 'intellectuals'" by the Massachusetts House Committee on un-American Activities, 1938 report, Page 279.

Neighbors, associates and co-workers advised that they have no reason to question the appointee's loyalty.

Reports to Civil Service Commission September 26, 1949. To Department September 26, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 14, 1950. No criminal prosecution by Department, September 29, 1949.

121-17904

R.H.Egan;hmm

Class #3

146

SAM FISHBACK
Aka Sam Fishback
Research Analyst
Division of Research for Far East
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Sam Fishback was born April 9, 1917, at New York City. He formerly resided at 1830 Washington Avenue, Bronx, New York.

basis for investigation

Washington T-2 (State Department, Washington, D. C.) advised that during an investigation conducted by that agency information was received from John L. Afros, Washington, D. C., to the effect that "Fishback and his friends are just a bunch of Trotskyites."

Results of Investigation

John L. Afros, 172 Mississippi Avenue, SE, Washington, D. C., advised that he had had little contact with Fishback. He stated that he gathered the impression that there are "Trotskyites" in Fishback's family but said that he was not able to give any definite statement which prompted this conclusion. He will testify.

New York City T-1 (Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.) advised that the records of the College of the City of New York reflect that Sam Fishback, 1830 Washington Avenue, Bronx, had signed a petition for approval of the American Student Union Charter in the spring of 1936. Dean James Lane, College of the City of New York, advised that these records have been destroyed. However, he pointed out that Fishback had attended this college from 1932 to 1936.

At a hearing before the U. S. Civil Service Commission on April 6, 1943, Fishback stated: "I used to attend an occasional meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism when I was about 16 or 17 years old. I didn't realize they were a Communist front. I used to attend meetings of the American Student Union also I didn't know that was a Communist organization."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

121-1864

Class 3

R. H. Egan:mhb

8-30-8577 SP228/6a

According to the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations of the New York City Police Department, Dan Fishback of 1840 Washington Avenue, sent a post card to District Attorney Thomas F. Dewey in 1942, protesting the perjury prosecution and conviction of "Morris U. Schappes.

The records of the Clerk of the General Sessions Court, County of New York, disclosed that Morris U. Schappes, an instructor in English at the City College of New York, was dismissed on March 15, 1941, following an investigation of Communism in the educational system of the State of New York by the Flapp-Coultet Joint Legislative Committee. At these hearings, Schappes admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party and active as such on the college campus from 1935 to 1940. He testified specifically that during the period of his activity there were but four members of the City College Unit of the Communist Party whereas other witnesses offer testimony showing there were 50 members. On the basis of this testimony, Schappes was indicted on four counts for giving false testimony before the Committee. He was convicted on June 28, 1941, in the General Sessions Court, New York, and sentenced to serve 13 to 24 months in state prison.

Harry P. Kaminsky, Post Office Department, New York, in a signed statement advised that he had worked with Fishback in the Post Office Department, New York from about 1939 to 1941. He stated that Fishback preached about Russia at every available opportunity. Kaminsky stated: "I remember that he used to discuss Communism and although I cannot recall his exact words, he was in favor of Communism. Everytime I heard him talk I became more and more convinced that he would like to see Communism as the form of Government in this country." Kaminsky will testify.

Nathan Slutsky, Post Office Department, New York, furnished a signed statement in which he pointed out that during 1939 to 1941, Fishback, on many occasions "forcefully expounded Communistic propaganda. By that I mean by continually defending the Communistic 'line.' Specifically he denounced any questioning the wrong in the Stalin-Hitler pact of September, 1939. He also defended Russia's aggression of Poland. He always defended Russia and reviled and ridiculed anyone who was against anything Russia did or said." Slutsky will testify.

Mrs. Anne Sandhofer, a former neighbor, furnished a signed statement in April, 1948, in which she pointed out that she had been a neighbor of the Fishback family from about 1940 to 1942. She said "I was acquainted with the Fishback girl, Della, more than with the other members of the family, but I knew the others. Della used to visit me in my apartment almost daily. I remember her telling me on several occasions that Dan was a Communist. I remember her saying 'Oh, my

brother is a Communist and so is his girl friend'. I never discussed politics with her and she never went into the subject of her brother's being a Communist other than that she made this statement on several occasions." Mrs. Sandhofer will testify.

Associates and other neighbors and fellow workers advise that they had no information reflecting on the loyalty of the employee.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. The American League Against War and Fascism appears on the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9895.

Reports to CSC May 13, 1948; to Department March 23, 1949.

Disposition

Retained September 30, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department April 11, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/85 BY SP/ST/JK

GUY STANTON FORD
Advisory Committee - Appointee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Ford was born May 9, 1873, at Salem, Wisconsin. He was President of the University of Minnesota from 1938 to 1941.

Basis for Investigation

The files of the House Committee for un-American Activities reflect that the name Guy Stanton Ford had been mentioned in connection with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Results of Investigation

The files of the House Committee on un-American Activities contain the following informations:

A. A booklet entitled "Books on the USSR," which is described on its cover as a selective classified bibliography prepared by Beegie Wiesemann of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, Washington, D. C. Page 4 of this booklet mentions Dictatorship in the Modern World, a book edited by Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota press, 1939. Pertinent portions of this booklet were an exhibit in this case. The Washington Cooperative Bookshop was the predecessor of the Washington Bookshop Association.

B. A mimeographed sheet attached to a letterhead dated January 17, 1940, which bears the caption, "American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom." The mimeographed sheet contains the name "Guy Stanton Ford, President, University of Minnesota," as one of the signers of the petition sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue the Dies Committee. Exhibit in this case.

C. Letter bearing the caption, Sixth National Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, May 9 - 10, 1942. Attached to this letter was a program and call to the above-mentioned conference which lists among the sponsors of the conference Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Washington, D. C. Exhibit in this case.

D. The February 6, 1943 issue of the Daily Worker contained an article which stated that "Prominent Americans, 1500 of them - leaders in the Arts, Sciences, Religion, Civic and Trade Unions life of America, yesterday called on the House of Representatives to end once and for all the menace of the Dies Committee." This article contained a list of some of the signers of the petition which included "Guy Stanton Ford, Washington, D. C." Exhibit in this case.

E. Advertisement appearing in the New York Times of December 22, 1943, Page 40, which was placed by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. This advertisement lists the name of Dr. Guy Stanton Ford as one of the signers of the information furnished by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. Exhibit in this case.

F. Copy of a message to the House of Representatives which was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which opposed renewal of the Dies Committee. One of the signers of this message was Guy Stanton Ford, Washington, D. C. Exhibit in this case.

The letterhead of the American Committee to Save Refugees listed Guy Stanton Ford as a sponsor of this Committee as of April, 1941. Exhibit in this case.

The American-Russian Institute which held a dinner and presentation of its first annual award on May 7, 1946, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, listed one Guy Stanton Ford as a sponsor on its program. Exhibit in this case.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Washington Bookshop Association and the American-Russian Institute, New York, appear on the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom and the American Committee to Save Refugees, were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

Associates, neighbors and fellow employees advised that they had no reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States.

Reports to Civil Service Commission October 10, 1949; to Department October 10, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950. No criminal prosecution by Department, October 19, 1949.

TEGNEI CONRAD GRONDHAL
Public Affairs Officer - Employee
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Background

Born September 23, 1908, Red Wing, Minnesota.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provision of Voice of America, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

Bennett Daly, 2430 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, California, advised during 1948 that from 1942 until 1944 when Grondahl had charge of news desk for OWI he appeared to want more publicity given to Russian victories.

Virginia Worth, 801 Junipero Serra Boulevard, San Francisco, advised that Grondahl was a close friend of Robin Kinkead also employed by OWI. San Francisco T-3 (Maida McLaughlin, discontinued as unreliable, not paid) advised that Kinkead attended closed Communist Party meetings in San Francisco from 1935 until 1937.

Grondahl gave Philip Lillienthal as reference. San Francisco 1301 (technical surveillance on home of Louise Branston) advised that Louise Branston, active on behalf of Communist activities, made statement that Philip Lillienthal was good contact at OWI office, San Francisco.

Philip Lillienthal advised that he personally was associated with Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East 54th Street, New York City, during 1948. Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor of Daily Worker, advised that Institute of Pacific Relations was Communist infiltrated. Representative number of neighbors and associates contacted and furnished no disloyal data.

Reports to the Civil Service Commission August 11, 1948; to the State Department July 27, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" June 15, 1949.

123-1212

Class # 3
C.DOYLE:mjt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/05 BY SP2 Twp/Kea

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by *SP2 Lang/ka*
Declassify on: OADR
3-19-85

PHILIP MORRIS HAUSER
aka Philip Morris Hauser
U. S. Member of the United Nations
Population Commission - Appointee
Office of the U. S. Representative
on the Economic and Social Council
U. S. Mission to the United Nations
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Hauser was born September 27, 1909 in Chicago, Illinois. Since 1947 he has resided at 5729 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Basis for Investigation

[Washington T-1 (technical surveillance on Harry Magdoff, subject in the Gregory case, a reliable confidential informant) and Washington T-2 (technical surveillance on Irving Kaplan, subject in the Gregory case, a reliable confidential informant) advised that Philip M. Hauser was a close personal associate of Magdoff and Edward Joseph Fitzgerald, subjects in the Gregory case. Hauser visited in the homes of these two individuals socially and he was also professionally associated with them. Washington T-3 ([redacted] a reliable confidential informant) advised that Magdoff and Fitzgerald were known to her to be Communist Party members. The informant also advised that Fitzgerald and Magdoff were allegedly involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. in the early 1940's.]

b7D

Results of Investigation

Upon recontact Washington T-1 and Washington T-2 advised that they had no additional information regarding Hauser. A review of the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected the following information obtained from Confidential Informant Chicago T-6 (Industrial Detail, Chicago Police Department): One Philip Hauser listed as a Communist as of 1933, Chicago, Illinois, instructor of Sociology, Workers School, brother of Julius Hauser, and son of Morris Hauser. The Workers School has been cited as a Communist educational medium in Chicago by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities report dated March 29, 1944. This report also states that the Abraham Lincoln School is the successor of the Workers School in Chicago, Illinois. The Abraham Lincoln School has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also listed one Julius Hauser, brother of Philip Hauser, as a dues paying member of the 6th Ward Branch of the Communist Party, Chicago, Illinois. His address was listed as 6048 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The same files also listed one Julius Hauser

121-8891

CTBrown:hsb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Class 3

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1404 East 55th Street, and 5648 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as a Communist, son of Morris Hauser, Communist, 1404 East 55th Street, cleaner and dyer, 5648 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In a previous investigation conducted by this Bureau and not as the result of a loyalty investigation it was reported that Julius Hauser admitted that he was a member of the Young Communist League at the University of Chicago. It was also reported that he had pledged five dollars to the Communist Party in December, 1942 and was referred to as "an old timer." The Young Communist League was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The House records also reflect the name of one Morris Hauser listed as a Communist, 1405 East 55th or 1404 East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was described as a tailor, cleaner and dyer at 5648 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Communist Party, Nucleus 507, Secretary of the 4th District and listed on the Pioneer Convention Program dated December 27, 1929. One M. Hauser, 5220 Drexel Boulevard, is listed in the same files as a member of the IWO, Lodge 186, in 1940. The IWO was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The House Committee file also listed the name of one Lillian Hauser, Communist, sister of Julius Hauser, daughter of Morris Hauser, 5648 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Washington T-8 (an anonymous source, reliable) advised that on February 18, 1944 the name Lillian Dreiser, 4220 2nd Road North Arlington, Virginia, was listed in the active indices of the Washington Bookshop, which organization was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The personnel file of the appointee maintained at the Bureau of Census at Suitland, Maryland, reflects that Lillian Dreiser is the appointee's sister. The files of Washington T-9 (Intelligence Division of the Army) in a personal history statement contained in these files listed his father as Morris Hauser, 1404 East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois; his sisters as Lillian Dreiser, LaGrange, Illinois; Isabel Katz, 928 Windsor, Chicago, and his brother, Julius Hauser, 6048 Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Bernard L. Gladieux, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, in a signed statement on July 25, 1949 advised that in the latter part of 1946 while he and the appointee were talking about their families Hauser volunteered the information that his father had been for many years an admitted member of the Communist Party. According to Mr. Gladieux, Hauser further said that his father within recent years had been expelled from the Communist Party for some deviation from Communist philosophy. Mr. Gladieux went on to say in his statement that Dr. Hauser was in no way sympathetic with the views and sympathies of his father. Gladieux said that Hauser was so remote from his father that he could look at him

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and his Communist affiliations in a very objective and disinterested manner.

In a signed statement furnished by Mr. William Kleves, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, a reference for Hauser, information was furnished by Mr. Kleves that Hauser lived with his father for several years and then left him. Mr. Kleves said that one of the reasons Hauser left his father was that Hauser's father wanted Hauser to join the Communist Party. Mr. Kleves stated that he had learned recently that Hauser's brother, Julius, as a youngster belonged to the Young Communist League. Mr. Kleves stated he learned this when he was informed by Philip Hauser that disloyalty charges were made against Julius.

The Chicago Office of the Dies Committee advised in August, 1944 that Julius Hauser was a member of the 6th Ward Branch of the Communist Party, Chicago, having registration number 36 as of July 27, 1942. Chicago T-8 (technical surveillance on the headquarters of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Chicago, Illinois,) advised that in August, 1944 Isabelle Katz, 928 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the North Side Committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which organization was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In a loyalty investigation of Julius Hauser, brother of the appointee, conducted in 1948 information was obtained that Julius Hauser had a sister, Isobel H. Katz, residing at 923 West Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Washington T-4 (an anonymous reliable informant) revealed that the name of Mrs. Philip M. Hauser, 2911 2nd Street, Arlington, Virginia, appeared on the active indices of the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of January 1, 1941. The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944, cited the League of Women Shoppers as a Communist front.

The loyalty form for the appointee revealed that he resided on 2nd Road North, Arlington, Virginia, from June, 1940 until June, 1942.

A representative number of persons who were neighbors and fellow employees of the appointee were interviewed and these individuals advised that they had no reason to question the loyalty of the appointee.

Reports to CSC - September 6, 1949; to Attorney General - September 6, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file - February 14, 1950. No criminal prosecution by Department - September 29, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

CL. JIFFED BY: *Spetzfelle*
DECLASSIFIED ON: *9/30/85* DADR

EMIL HAVAS, aka
Moses Emanuel Havas Handlesmann, Moses Emanuel Havas,
Moses Emanuel Havas Handlesman, Mojzis Emanuel Havas,
Moyses Emanuel Havas
Employee - Voice of America Program

Background

Emil Havas was born January 16, 1892, in Czechoslovakia, and arrived in the United States June 2, 1939. He was naturalized July 20, 1944, at New York City.

Basis for Investigation

Havas was investigated under the Voice of America Program during May, June and July 1949.

Results of Investigation

Laszlo Boros, publisher of "The American Hungarian" newspaper at Bridgeport, Connecticut, stated that during World War II, Havas wrote articles for "Harc," a newspaper published at New York City and characterized by Boros as a newspaper which follows the Communist Party line.

John Hahn, Hungarian newspaperman in Bridgeport, Connecticut, stated that he was not personally acquainted with Havas but that he recalled him as a contributor to the Hungarian newspaper "Az Ember" published in New York. The editor of this paper was Ferenz Gondor, who in Mr. Hahn's opinion was a Communist Party follower.

Ignatz Schultz of the Continental Export-Import Company, New York City, advised that he has known Havas for over thirty years. Schultz described Havas as anti-Communist and anti-Fascist.

Ferenz Gondor, editor of "Az Ember," advised he had known Havas for 35 years and described Havas as a sincere American of good character, reputation and loyalty.

Dr. Bella Fabian, former member of the Hungarian Parliament, stated that he would not recommend Havas for a position with the United States Government, because of his association with Ignatz Schultz and Ferenz Gondor. Dr. Fabian stated that Gondor had constantly published the charge that Cardinal Mindszenty was anti-Semitic and a Fascist. This proved to Dr. Fabian that Gondor, if not a card carrying member of the Communist Party, was willing to further the aims and purposes of the Hungarian Communists. Ignatz Schultz was another member of the same group, according to Fabian, and anybody who associated with these two, especially to the extent that Havas had associated with them, became immediately suspect in Dr. Fabian's mind.

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

123-3051
Class #3
C. M. Noone: dhr *h/w*

156

C.W.M.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York Informant T-15 (Alien Criminal Squad, New York PD) advised that Ferenz Gondor was a speaker at the Earl Browder Rally held at New York City on March 6, 1942.

With regard to Ignatz Schultz, New York Informant T-22 [redacted] [redacted] to the United States, fairly reliable, not paid, discontinued) stated that Schultz is a sincere anti-Communist whom he trusts completely. (C) b7D

New York T-4 [redacted] stated that Havas is a brother-in-law of Dr. Simon Rudas. Mr. Herman Grammer, Superintendent of the Apartment Building at 315 East 77th Street, New York City, advised that Havas occupied an apartment at that address jointly with Dr. Simon Rudas and his wife from 1945, until May 1949.

Records of the Security and Investigations Division, Department of State, indicate that on May 7, 1949, the American Embassy at Praha, advised that it had learned from a confidential source that Dr. Simon Rudas, who was alleged to be the chief link between Czechoslovakian agents in America and Communist authorities was the brother-in-law of Havas.

Other persons interviewed during the course of the investigation, including references, social and business acquaintances and neighbors, stated that they considered Havas loyal to this country but advised that Havas is an opportunist who would do anything for material profit.

Reports to CSC, August 23, 1949; to State Department, August 1, 1949.

Disposition

"Investigated under P.L. 402. Not processed under Z.O. 9835," Loyalty Review Board letter October 31, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: UCR
9-19-85

NOEL HERMENDINGER
Foreign Affairs Specialist
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background

Employee was born December 25, 1913, at Bernardsville, New Jersey. From January, 1939, to October, 1941, he was Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, New York City. From October, 1941, to May, 1942, he was Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Claims Division, Department of Justice, New York City, and from February, 1946, to April, 1946, was with the Claims Division, Department of Justice.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informants Washington T-1 and Washington T-2 (technical surveillances on home and office of David Sahl) have advised that Noel Hermendinger is a personal friend of David Sahl. (C)

David Sahl was a member of a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Sahl on one occasion advised an informant that he had been sent down from New York to Washington to direct the activities of this underground group. Sahl is a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

Result of Investigation

Washington T-1 and T-2 upon recontact advised that Hermendinger in 1947 frequently discussed with Sahl problems affecting Jewish displaced persons in Germany.

A reliable informant has advised that Sahl is the Executive Secretary of the "Americans for Hagana" in New York and in 1947 was Washington representative of the American Jewish Conference. These organizations are described as being interested in the rehabilitation of the Jewish people in Europe, Palestine and Israel.

b7D

Confidential Informant Washington T-5 [redacted] an acquaintance of employee, knew employee at Princeton and Harvard. He said that at both universities employee associated with a group of students considered by informant to follow the Communist Party line. Informant said he felt certain that employee's association with this group was prompted by intellectual curiosity.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

121-4804

153

Class 3
D. H. Young/js

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

During a Departmental applicant investigation concerning employee in 1938, Osmond K. Fraenkel, long time acquaintance, advised that employee was then a member of the National Lawyers Guild and that he, Fraenkel, was an active member of the Guild and was responsible for employee's membership in that organization. During the course of the applicant investigation it was determined that the records of the National Lawyers Guild, New York Chapter, contained a record of employee's membership.

On November 6, 1942, Irving F. Tiggs, 73 Martin Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, made available to the Bureau certain papers belonging to a Japanese named Shigeto Tsuru, formerly a teacher at Harvard College, who was repatriated to Japan on June 18, 1942. Among these papers was a list of subscribers to the magazine "Science and Society," dated December 2, 1936. This list contained the name Noel Neumanninger, 12 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Employee formerly resided at this address during 1936 and 1937.

On March 8, 1949, Baron I. Shacklette, War Assets Administration, Washington, D. C., advised that he knew the employee at Harvard Law School from 1934 to 1937 and that employee was associated with Howard Haasman, who Shacklette stated was a card carrying Communist. Shacklette believed that employee was also a Communist due to his association with Haasman but he never had any tangible evidence of such. He said that employee and Haasman were associated with a group at Harvard which followed the Communist Party line on various occasions.

An informant has advised that one Howard Haasman and his wife, Marie, 33-21 165th Street, Flushing, New York, were members of the Flushing Club of the Communist Political Association.

None of the above informants will testify before a Loyalty Board with the exception of Baron I. Shacklette, who was willing to so appear.

The National Lawyers Guild and "Science and Society" have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Reports to CSC August 30, 1948; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

Retained, January 7, 1948. Eligible on loyalty, August 26, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department, April 8, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-19-85 BY *gjt/jm*

KATHERINE AMEND KELLOCK
Mrs Katherine Hayes Amend
Aka Mrs. Harold Kellock
Division Assistant - Economist
Division of Occupied Areas Economic Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born at Brushton, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1892; employed 1921 to 1924, by American Friends Service Committee and traveled in Poland, Austria and Russia.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation based upon information received from Washington T-1 (Office of Chief Special Agent, Division of Controls and Investigations, Department of State) that the employee's husband, Harold Kellock, was employed by the Soviet Information Bureau and the Soviet Embassy for a period of over ten years up to the year 1936.

Results of Investigation

The files of the Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reflect an article appearing in the Washington Times Herald dated February 20, 1936, regarding Katherine Kellock. This article stated that a letter vigorously protesting the "Communistic" appointment of Katherine Kellock as field supervisor of the Works Progress Administration's "American Fasdecka" project was sent to President Roosevelt on February 19, 1936, by the National Republican Brothers of New York City. Mrs. Kellock was described in this article as the "wife of publicity director of the Soviet Embassy." The article quoted the letter sent to President Roosevelt in part as follows: "We protest against employing in such a position a woman whose husband, because of his office must necessarily be pro-Communistic."

Underhill Moore, Professor of Banking Law, Yale University Law School, advised that he had been acquainted with employee and her husband, Harold Kellock, since his graduate days at Columbia University. He advised that Kellock shortly after completion of studies at Columbia, established a publicity firm and about 1918 was retained by the Red-Finian Government to do publicity work for that Government. Later Kellock was employed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic Government. Later Kellock was employed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic Government. In connection with trade matters and according to Professor Moore, visited

121-116

Class 3

J. J. Bresnahan:mhb

160

the Soviet Union in the early 1920s. Mr. Moore further related that when the Soviet Union was recognized by the United States, Kellock continued in the employ of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. and remained so employed until about 1941. Mr. Moore advised that he did not whether Kellock worked for the Russian Embassy because of agreement with Russian ideals or because of the pecuniary gain which he received. Kellock, according to Mr. Moore, never made any statements which would show him to be thoroughly in agreement with the entire Russian form of Government and he stated that he doubted that Kellock was ever a member of the Communist Party. Professor Moore advised that he knew nothing whatever concerning the loyalty of the employee.

James J. McKenna, President of the Dime Savings Bank, Wallingford, Connecticut, stated he had been a classmate of Harold Kellock at Columbia University. Mr. McKenna stated that Kellock has been employed by the Russian Government since the early 1920s, first working for the Amtorg Trading Corporation and later in the employ of the Russian Embassy. McKenna believed that Kellock was mainly interested in the remuneration he received from the Russian Embassy and did not believe that Kellock believed in the Russian form of Government. McKenna stated that it was his opinion that the employee and her husband were loyal citizens of the United States.

Washington T-2 (highly confidential source of information known to the Washington Field Office), who has been acquainted with the affairs of Mary Jane Keeney for a considerable period of time, advised that Katherine Kellock is a contact of Mrs. Keeney, who, according to a confidential reliable source, is a member of the Communist Party and active in Communist activities in the District of Columbia.

Katherine Kellock, when interviewed by Washington T-4 (SC) on January 16, 1943, advised as follows: "I was interested in guide books and I gave that idea to Mr. Henry Alsborg who was a very good friend of my husband. Mr. Kellock knew Mr. Henry Alsborg when they were going to Columbia. I contacted Henry and gave him the idea of the State Guide Books and he obtained the project for it." The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that the Honorable Martin Dies on February 1, 1943, made the following statement on the floor of the House of Representatives: "I call your attention to the case of Henry G. Alsborg who is now Senior Feature Writer at the Office of War Information for a salary of \$4600. In the early life of our Committee back in 1938, we exposed the extensive infiltration of the Communists into the Federal Writers Project. We showed how Communists had used the Writers Project to obtain the Government imprint upon their propaganda. We exposed some of the Communist filth which was put into the official publications of the Federal Writers Project.

As a result of our exposure the Congress abolished the Writers Project. Who - as the head of the Writers Project - none other than Henry A. Alsberg who has crept back into Government employment in the O.P.I."

At the direction of the Board of Economic Welfare, Katherine A. Kellock was interviewed on May 24, 1943, by a Special Committee. This committee reported that it was "unanimously of the opinion that there was no evidence whatever upon which a reasonable conclusion could be reached that Mrs. Kellock has at any time engaged in un-American or subversive activities." The committee also pointed out that the committee had found that Mrs. Kellock's visits to Russia gave no basis for reflecting any partiality for the Soviet system of Government.

Mrs. Kellock was interviewed by special Agents of the FBI on March 24, 1943, in connection with a Hatch Act investigation at which time she denied membership or affiliation with the Communist Party or any Communist Party front organization and stated that she was almost fanatically "loyalty to the United States."

R. David Lubrowsky was interviewed by a special Agent of this Bureau on February 27, 1943, at Orlando, Florida. In a signed statement Mr. Lubrowsky advised that he first met Harold Kellock, husband of the employee, in 1917 or 1918, at which time Mr. Lubrowsky, was doing publicity work for Sergei Vertesova, who was supposed to be Ambassador from Finland but was never recognized by the United States government thus such as Vertesova was representing the Soviet Government that controlled Finland at that time. According to Lubrowsky, Kellock later became associated with Vertesova and other in a socialist publication titled "Soviet Russia." In 1923, or 1924, Lubrowsky stated that he was asked by the Soviet Government to take over some Russian exhibits that had been shown in this country at New York City, and Kellock was recommended as the man who would be able to handle the exhibits. At that time, Lubrowsky advised, Kellock became editor of the publication "Soviet Russia" which became the weekly publication of the Soviet Information Bureau. According to Lubrowsky, "Soviet Russia" in 1939, ceased to be the official publication of the Soviet Information Bureau which was taken over by the Communist group in the United States. Kellock, at this time, according to Lubrowsky, remained with the Soviet Embassy and acted as a mouthpiece for the Soviet Government in the capacity of a publicity agent. Lubrowsky, who was born in Russia and from the time of his arrival in the United States in 1907, up until 1925, did various types of work for the Soviet Government in the United States, stated that "through my knowledge and experience with the Soviet Government I know that no person could be so accepted and trusted (reference is to Kellock) unless they give one hundred per cent support to all phases of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party."

Father A. McCowan, member of the staff of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, advised that he has known the Kelleck's for approximately 20 years and considered them to be loyal Americans. Father McCowan stated that he has had occasion to study Communism for more than 30 years and he considers Harold Kelleck to be a very conservative individual who does not act like a Communist nor is he sympathetic toward their ideologies.

The confidential informants mentioned above will not testify.

Numerous associates of the employee and her husband in newspaper and professional fields advise that the Kelleck's are extremely loyal to the United States, as do former neighbors and acquaintances.

Report CSC April 6, 1948; Department March 23, 1949.

Disposition

"Released" September 20, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department April 20, 1949.

ESTHER KOPELEVICH
nee Less, aka. Mrs. Leonard Lukanov,
Mrs. Leonard Kopelewich, Esphir
Leef-Kovelvich, Esther Less Kopelevich
Voice of America
State Department
New York, New York

Background

Esther Less Kopelewich was born August 30, 1902 in Russia according to State Department records; however, the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service record her birth as August 30, 1903, in Russia. She was naturalized on April 19, 1940, at New York, New York. She had been an actress in Russia prior to her entry into the United States. Her husband is Leonard Kopelewich.

Basis of Investigation

Instituted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The files of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. contain a catalog of the Workers School, New York, which states that one E. Less and one L. K. Lukanov, who were not further identified, were instructors in Russian in the Workers School in 1935. During 1949 Esther Less Kopelewich admitted that both she and her husband had been instructors in the Russian language in the Workers School in New York City during the depression as both she and her husband were out of work prior to securing such employment. She claimed that she felt she was not an integral part of the faculty as her class was of a specialized nature involving no political teaching. She said she never attended any meetings of the faculty and never had any outside associations with faculty members. She said she realized that the instructors at the school who taught political subjects were probably Communists or at least strong sympathizers but she recalled that some of the instructors who taught non-political specialized subjects were not Communists.

Confidential Informant T-3 [redacted] a discontinued paid Communist Party member) advised that the Workers School ceased to function and its work was taken over by the Jefferson School of Social Science. The Jefferson School of Social Science, New York, was designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b7D

References advised Kopelewich and her husband were refugees from the Red Revolution and were anti-Communists and associated with White Russians.

123-807

164

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-19-95 BY S92tag/bca

A number of neighbors furnished favorable information concerning her character, reputation and loyalty.

Reports to State Department - July 26, 1948, and January 26, 1949, enclosing one photostatic copy of the winter term announcement of courses, the Workers School, January to March 1935.

Reports to CSC - February 3, 1949

Disposition

None received - February 13, 1950

123-807

Class 3

W. E. LEISHEAR: jgh

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHICH IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DAN DAVID LEVIN
Reports Analyst - Employee
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Levin was born in Simferopol, Russia, on March 7, 1914. He is married to Kathleen Miller of Cleveland, Ohio. A certificate of derivative citizenship was granted him by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 29, 1943. Employee's last known duties consist of attending United Nations meetings and furnishing information on daily debates, proposals of other delegations, progress reports on deliberations and objective comments to high officials of the State Department.

Basis for Investigation

Washington Informant C-468 (A technical surveillance of Phillip Olin and Mary Jane Keeney) disclosed that Dan David Levin and his wife were close personal friends and in frequent contact with Mary Jane Keeney during the period of 1945 to 1947. A reliable informant has reported that Mary Jane Keeney was a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's and, in addition, associated with many known Communists and sympathizers.

b7D

Washington Informant [redacted]

[redacted] reported on November 11, 1942, that one Dan Levin offered his services as a translator or otherwise to Fedotov of the Soviet Embassy. This Levin advised that he was then working for the U. S. Government. It is noted that the employee was also working for the U. S. Government at this time in Washington, D. C., and has indicated in his personnel records that he is a linguist. (S)

Results of Investigation

Reliable informants have reported that Levin's sister-in-law, Doris Miller Barnes and husband, Arden Hammond Barnes of Cleveland, Ohio, were Communist Party members. Reliable informants have identified as Communist Party members the following close associates of the employee in Cleveland, Ohio, in the period of 1930 to 1942: Louis S. Rubin, Kalman Kubinyi, Doris Hall Kubinyi, and Joseph Haber.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
O'Bryan _____
Nichols _____
Rosen **IPT-1743**
Tracy _____
Barbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Dandy _____

Class #3
C.E. SANDALL:jks

Classification by *sptag/loc*
Declassify on CDR
9-1985

~~SECRET~~

Washington Confidential Informants [redacted] could furnish no additional information pertaining to this investigation.

b7D

Reports to CSC - April 13, 1948. Reports to the Department - March 23, 1949.

Disposition

CSC - "retained" March 4, 1949. Department - no criminal prosecution by Department - April 21, 1949.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/27/97 BY 9-19-85

VAL ROGIN LORWIN
aka Valentine Rogin, Valentine Levine
Chief, European Section
Division of International Labor
Social and Health Affairs
Office of International Trade Policy - Employee
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background Lorwin was born on July 21, 1907, in New York City. His father, Lewis Levitski Lorwin, and his mother, Rose Rogin, were born in Russia. After his graduation from Cornell University in 1933, Lorwin was assigned to do research work and write articles for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, National Recovery Administration and the President's Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe dealing with the problems of cooperatives and consumers. His personal history indicates that he has spent considerable time in Europe and has written a number of published articles concerning his ideas there.

Basis for Investigation Washington T-1 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that as of February 17, 1941, Val R. Lorwin was on the active indices of the American Peoples Mobilization, formerly the American Peace Mobilization.

Washington T-2 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that Val R. Lorwin as of January 21, 1941, was on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The American Peoples Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Results of Investigation Washington T-1 and T-2 could furnish no additional information relating to the employee.

Many persons interviewed concerning the loyalty of the employee advised, of their own personal knowledge, that the employee is a member of the Socialist Party.

121-1744
Class # 3
S. E. SANDALL:wma

40

163

118

Washington T-11 [redacted] a member of the Socialist Party, residing in Washington, D. C. who has furnished reliable information in the past on Communist matters) stated that through his 10 or 12 years acquaintance with the employee he considers him to be a Communist, more than a Socialist, recalling that employee was active in attempting to bring about a united front between these two parties. This informant stated that Lorwin followed the Communist Party line on the occasion of the Soviet - German Pact in 1939. This informant would not testify before a Loyalty Board.

Other pertinent Socialist Party members, who know the employee well, have stated that it is impossible for the employee to be considered a Communist and recall that he has actively fought Communist infiltration into the Government Employees Labor Union.

b7D

In an interview with Agents of the Washington Field Office on September 29, 1941, during the course of another investigation of the employee, he denied ever having been a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties and the Communist Party.

Washington T-4 [redacted] who was born in Russia of a prominent family, considered Lorwin to be a believer in Communist doctrines, and considered him a political opportunist, who presently finds it favorable to appear anti-Communist. T-4 reported that an individual known to the informant to be reliable observed banners on the walls in Lorwin's apartment in 1942 or 1943 which bore the Hammer and Sickle and slogans such as "Workers Ayise," and others.

Washington T-5 [redacted] address above) furnished similar information to that provided by T-4.

Washington T-6 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised that the name Val Lorin appeared in the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in 1941. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

Washington T-7 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) observed the name "Lorwin, Val R., 3725 Macomb, N. W. (150)" in a list of names in the possession of Oscar Netherford, who has been reliably reported to the Washington Field Office to be active in the Communist Party in

1941 and 1942, acting as one of the executive board members of the CP, Branch No. 20 in Washington, D. C. The significance of this list of names was not known to the informant.

Washington informant [redacted] active paid and reliable informant but not a Communist Party member) recalled that the employee was an instructor at the Workers School of the United Federal Workers of America in 1940. Lorwin and the director of the school were subject to criticism by the Communists because Lorwin was allowed to be there. Employee was sneeringly referred to as "The Patriot."

b7D

Washington informant [redacted] an active reliable informant) former member of the Communist Party knows the employee well as a member of the Communist Party, believed to be in the Underground Government Section, where he associated with Gertrude Evans, reliably identified as a Communist Party member; Sarah Montgomery, reliably identified as a Communist Party member; and Dorothy Bailey, known to [redacted] as a member of the "Closed Group" of the Communist Party since about 1935. [redacted] advised that employee was active in the American League for Peace and Democracy, an organization cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. To the best recollection of [redacted] Lorwin had been assigned duties by the Communist Party to build the Government Employees Union.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that one Val Lorwin, Washington, D. C., endorsed the National Negro Congress which has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The same files reflect that the employee was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, also declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Gloria Waldron, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, advised that she had associated with employee from 1936 to 1939 as a co-member of the Socialist Party, Washington, D. C. She recalled that during this time employee favored a united front with the Communist Party. Miss Waldron was willing to testify at loyalty hearings.

Dorothy Bailey, Chief, Staff Training Section, U. S. Employment Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., whose Communist Party activities are referred to above, said she has known Lorwin for 10 or 12 years, meeting him through the Employee's Union at the Department of Labor. She considered him loyal 10 years ago, but could not vouch for the subsequent period. (It will be recalled that Dorothy Bailey was dismissed from her Federal employment as a result of an investigation conducted of her under Executive Order 9835.)

Mrs. Gertrude Evans, Executive Secretary of the Washington Industrial Union Council - CIO, Washington, D. C., knew the employee several years ago, but not well enough to comment on his loyalty to the United States. As was previously set out, Mrs. Evans is a member of the Communist Party and managed the Washington Bookshop Association in 1943.

Other close associates of the employee feel strongly that the employee is anti-Communist and anti-Fascist. One of these, Miss Jean A. Flexner, also known as Mrs. Paul Lewinson, Department of Labor, stated she has known the employee since 1927 and has collaborated with his father in writing books on labor matters. She stated that a person in the employee's position would likely have to make contact with known Communists to carry out his job and that these contacts might be construed by some as disloyal activity on his part. Reliable informants have reported that Miss Flexner is an associate of Helen Tenney, who was involved in a Soviet Espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940's.

Neighbors contacted in this investigation considered the employee to be loyal to the United States.

Persons identified as confidential informants above were unwilling to testify at a loyalty hearing.

Reports to CSC March 5, 1948, supplemental reports to CSC April 21, 1948 and September 21, 1948. Reports to Department March 28, 1949.

Disposition

CSC - "Retained" - February 4, 1949. Department - no criminal prosecution by Department - April 21, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-19-85 BY SP2tag/bca

GEORGE AUGUST MANN
Foreign Affairs Specialist - Employee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

George August Mann was born on April 14, 1906, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He was employed as a reporter by the "Milwaukee Sentinel" from June 11, 1928, until December 27, 1941. Mann was employed by the Office of War Information at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from December 27, 1941 until August 16, 1943.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

A number of acquaintances have advised that Mann, while employed by the "Milwaukee Sentinel" associated with individuals suspected by them of being Communists including John Kykyri, Gunnar Mickelson, and Josephine Nordstrand, who have been affiliated with the Communist Party according to reliable informants.

Dr. Harry Philip Dohn, a fellow employee at the "Milwaukee Sentinel" from 1939 until 1941, advised that in his opinion Mann was interested in following the Communist Party at that time as he was often seen in the company of Gunnar Mickelson. He described Mickelson as being active in the Communist Party.

Mr. Robert Kleckner, Assistant City Editor, "Chicago Sun" who was acquainted with Mann in Milwaukee from 1938 until 1942, stated that on various occasions the employee spoke in favor of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Peace Mobilization at meetings of the Newspaper Guild. He has no information to indicate the employee was actually a member of those organizations.

Mr. Eugene Johnson, Washington, D. C., former Milwaukee County Organizer for the Socialist Party, advised that he believes Mann was a member of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in about 1938 and believes that in 1938 the employee held a membership card in the Communist Party. He stated these beliefs are based upon Mann's associates at that time.

Frank Zeidler, Mayor of Milwaukee and former Secretary of the Socialist Party at Milwaukee, advised that from what he observed and heard of the employee's activities in 1936, he believed Mann was a Communist who cleverly concealed his actual affiliation with the Communist Party although he has no specific information to support this belief.

Milwaukee T-3 (a highly confidential source known to the Milwaukee Office) advised that in 1939 the name "Newspaper Guild, George Mann, Pres.," appeared on a list of individuals who cooperated locally with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. This list was prepared by the Milwaukee Chapter of that organization.

According to Milwaukee [redacted] former reliable informant) George Mann, Wisconsin Director of OWI was to be a discussion leader at a Eau Claire, Wisconsin, conference of the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation on April 18, 1943. The informant advised that Mann later informed Josephine Nordstrand, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation that he could not appear.

The Communist Party, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Peace Mobilization have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General. The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

A representative number of neighbors, acquaintances, and fellow employees who were interviewed advised that they consider Mann to be a loyal American.

Reports to CSC July 26, 1948; to Department of State July 26, 1948; to Department April 1, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" - March 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department - April 28, 1949.

121-9698

O. J. Auerswald:jgn

Class 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-19-85 BY *g27p/bec*

CARYL MARSH, nee Amsterdam
aka Mrs. Michael Marsh
Assistant to Cultural Attaché
American Embassy
Paris, France

Background

Marsh born March 9, 1923, Brooklyn, New York. Married to Michael Marsh in September, 1942. Michael Marsh is son of Benjamin C. Marsh. Caryl Marsh and her husband resided temporarily between 1939-1941, at residence of his mother, Eleanor Taylor in Apartment 5H, 40-50 East 10th Street, New York City.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was instituted under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VIA).

Results of Investigation

T-1 (a confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office, reliable) reported that Michael Marsh was a paid member of the Washington Book Shop Association.

T-2 [redacted] advised that Benjamin C. Marsh, 517 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a legal donor to the United American-Spanish Aid Committee and that Michael Marsh was on the mailing list of the organization.

b7D

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that one Michael Marsh of 40 East 10th Street, New York City, was listed as a member of the Washington Book Shop.

Swarthmore College professors advised Marsh was an inconspicuous member of the Chapter of the American Student Union. These professors advised this Chapter not sympathetic to Communist causes and shunned Communism.

The Washington Book Shop Association is an association declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The House Committee on Un-American Activities cited the United American-Spanish Aid Committee in the report dated March 29, 1944, to be a Communist front organization.

123-1261

Class 3

J. J. Flanagan:mhb *MMB*

The American Student Union was cited as "a Communist front" by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

All persons contacted during the investigation reported favorably concerning Earyl Marsh. All except one reported favorably concerning her husband, Michael Marsh.

Reports to State Department August 4, 1948. Reports to CIO August 4, 1948.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-11-85 BY SP2 Top/bee

JOHN WILES M.

Aka John Miles Surquist,
Miles Surquist, Miles John Surquist
Director of Reports
Greek Turkey Aid
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

John Miles was born John Miles Surquist on July 2, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois, the son of John Axel Surquist and Clara Miles Surquist. The employee had his name changed to John Miles in the Dane County Circuit Court, Madison, Wisconsin, in July, 1932. From 1937 to the spring of 1941, employee resided at 720 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Basis for Investigation

The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, reflect that one John Miles, 673 Roacos Street, Chicago, Illinois, is listed as a signer of a Communist Party nominating petition in 1940.

Results of Investigation

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain no information in addition to Communist Party nominating petition.

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 (a highly confidential source known only to the Washington Field Office who had access to the residence of Just Lunning at 1851 Columbia Road, N. E., Washington, D. C.) advised that the employee is a friend of Just Lunning, a former State Department employee. This informant did not know the extent of the relationship between the employee and Lunning.

Washington Confidential Informant T-2 (technical surveillance on Just Lunning - discontinued) stated that John Miles has been quite friendly with Just Lunning, former employee of the State Department. This informant advised that they have visited in each other's homes on several occasions and that they appear to be quite friendly.

Concerning Just Lunning, reliable informants have reported that he is an associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

Former instructors, fellow employees, references and neighbors have no information reflecting on employee's loyalty.

121-7653

Class #3

HKM:udd:dhm:zg

Neighborhood investigation at 673 Roscoe Street, Chicago, failed to reveal anyone who knew the employee or anyone by the name of John Miles residing at this address.

Neighborhood investigation at 720 North Rush Street, Chicago, reflects that employee was known to reside at 720 North Rush Street, but the records of tenants prior to 1944 had been destroyed.

Dr. Asher Chapman, Oyster Bay, New York, formerly roomed at 720 North Rush Street, Chicago, advised in a signed statement that Miles was opposed to capitalistic system in that he favored financial equality regardless of ability and effort. Dr. Chapman was unable to recall specific statements made by the employee.

Reports to CSC August 4, 1948; report to Department March 23, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" January 7, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department November 28, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by *Sgt. S. J. G.*
Date *9-19-85*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

JAN MUNZER
aka John Munzer, J. Muenzer,
Fintisek Rubes
Czech Radio Script Writer
International Broadcast Division
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that Jan Muenzer was born April 25, 1898, at Rumburk, Bohemia, and that he arrived in the United States from Czechoslovakia in April, 1939. He filed a petition for naturalization at New York City June 7, 1948.

Basis for Investigation

Munzer was investigated as an employee under the Voice of America Program during April, May and June, 1949.

Results of Investigation

Confidential informant St. Paul T-1 [redacted] formerly honorary Czech Consul for Minnesota, b7D
reliable) stated that upon his arrival in the United States Munzer became associated with the Czechoslovak Information Service and became Editor of the Czechoslovak Press Bureau. According to T-1, Munzer is a brother-in-law of Jan Pierlinger and is extremely close to him. According to the informant, Pierlinger at one time was Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States, later became Minister to Moscow and is now in Government service in Prague with the Communist regime. The informant stated that Pierlinger was Secretary in Charge of Radio and General Information Matters in the Czech General Consulate while closely associated with Munzer in this country. ~~(S)~~

St. Paul T-1 stated that Munzer was recommended to the Voice of America in the summer of 1946 and for several weeks thereafter Munzer wrote and broadcast programs for Voice of America. According to the informant, it was determined that Munzer had been initially recommended for this position by his close and intimate friend Jiri George Hronek. The informant stated that in 1946 Hronek was Political Chief of the Prague Broadcasting Station and a leading Communist Party worker in Czechoslovakia. The informant added that Hronek was one of the twenty-one delegates from Soviet Russia and Eastern European countries who attended the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York in March, 1949. ~~(S)~~

123-2878

Class # 3
C.M.NOONE/LHS/mbf..
[Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

St. Paul T-1 said that in view of the close relationship existing between Munzer and men known to be loyal to Soviet Russia he doubted seriously that Munzer, being a Czech, would be loyal to the United States as against the best interests of his friends. The St. Paul report does not indicate whether the informant will testify.

New York Confidential Informant T-5 ([redacted] active, not paid) advised that she has known the employee and his family for the past twenty-five years. The informant stated that Jan Munzer's wife, Zdenka Munzer, has a sister who is married to Jan Pierlinger, former head of the Social Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia who sold out the party to the Communists. T-5 stated that Pierlinger is currently a high official in the Czechoslovakian Government. (S)

T-5 stated that Munzer and his wife were never Communists but until about two years ago they admired Russia greatly. According to the informant, Munzer believed in Czechoslovakian collaboration with its great Slav neighbor, Russia, and agreed with President Benes' policy of collaboration. (S)

T-5 added that Jan Munzer became an editor of the "New Yorske Listy" in 1940. During the war Munzer worked under Stanislaw Budin, who was then editor of the "New Yorske Listy" and who was known as advocating collaboration with Russia and the immediate opening of a second front. According to the informant, Budin was friendly with Earl Browder and Budin's articles in the "Listy" were always pro-Russian. The informant reported that Munzer continued to work with Budin and never complained about his policies or beliefs. According to the informant, Budin is now in Czechoslovakia and has a position with the Communist Government. (S)

The informant added that Munzer was a friend of Adolf Hoffmeister, a known Communist, formerly employed by OWI. The informant stated that Munzer had known Hoffmeister from student days in Prague and never objected to Hoffmeister's Communist principles but associated closely with him. The informant stated that Hoffmeister is now the Ambassador of the Czechoslovakian Communist Government to France. Prior to coming to the United States, according to the informant, Hoffmeister was imprisoned in France for Communist activities. The informant stated that Munzer now speaks as an anti-Communist and anti-Russian but T-5 does not know about his sincerity. She stated that she could not recommend Munzer for a Government position because of his former pro-Russian sympathies. New York Informant T-5 will not be available to testify.

Dr. Juray Slavic, former Ambassador from Czechoslovakia, advised that he has been acquainted with Munzer and his wife since the 1930's in Czechoslovakia. He stated that he met Munzer and his wife in the United States in 1939 and commented that Mrs. Munzer is currently in the library at the United Nations in New York. Dr. Slavic said that Munzer and his wife were intelligent persons and he considered them entirely reliable. He said that they never deviated even slightly from the line of true democracy. (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Jan Papanek, former chief of the Czechoslovakia Delegation to the United Nations, advised that he knew Jan Munzer casually in Czechoslovakia prior to World War II and that since approximately 1939 he has been associated with him and has been in contact with Munzer on the average of once a week. Mr. Papanek stated that in his opinion Munzer was a person of sound character who was always reliable, trustworthy and dependable. He said that Munzer was very anti-Communist and said that he did not believe that Munzer followed the line of appeasement toward Soviet Russia. Mr. Papanek mentioned Mrs. Munzer's sister, who is married to Jan Pierlinger; Mr. Papanek described Pierlinger as a Communist currently in the service of the Czechoslovakian Government in Czechoslovakia. According to Mr. Papanek, Mrs. Munzer and the Pierlingers are not on friendly terms with each other and have had no contact since 1945 or 1946. Mr. Papanek concluded with the statement that he would recommend Munzer for employment in Government service without reservation and described Munzer as a believer in the United States form of government. ~~(S)~~

A representative number of other persons acquainted with Munzer including fellow employees, neighbors and professional and social acquaintances were unable to add any substantive information concerning Munzer's loyalty.

Reports to CSC July 8, 1949; to State Department July 6, 1949.

Disposition

None in file February 14, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Priority ~~2~~ ² tele/ice
100% CDR
10-10-75

RACHEL CONRAD MASON, nee Jones
Specialist on International Organization Affairs -
Appointee
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Rachel Conrad Mason was born June 2, 1899, at Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. She presently resides in Washington, D. C., and formerly resided in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Basis for Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1 [redacted] reliable, active paid CP member) advised that Mason had been quite friendly with Sarah Rosenbaum, former co-manager, Washington Bookshop Association, and had been observed by the informant on numerous occasions at the Bookshop attending lectures, forums and other affairs. Mason was last observed by informant at the Bookshop during Winter-Spring, 1948-49, possibly in February or March 1949. Informant does not know if Mason is member of Washington Bookshop Association.

b7D

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1, upon recontact, advised that she had no additional information regarding the appointee. However, the informant advised that Sarah Rosenbaum had been appointed co-manager of the Washington Bookshop Association in June 1943, and attended a Communist Party meeting in November 1945.

Confidential Informant Washington T-3 [redacted] reliable, active paid CP member) advised that Sarah Rosenbaum has been a Communist Party member since moving to Washington, D. C., in 1943.

Confidential Informant Washington T-4 (a highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised in March 1941, that the name of Rachel Conrad Mason, West Hartford, Connecticut, was contained in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. ~~(s)~~

The informants mentioned above will not testify in this matter.

The Washington Bookshop Association, the Communist Party and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties have been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9335.

121-19029

Class #3

E. F. Minoux: dhr *slv*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *slv*

~~SECRET~~
Numerous persons including associates, fellow employees and neighbors upon interview advised they had no information relating adversely on the employee's loyalty.

Reports to CSC October 21, 1949; to Department October 28, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 13, 1950.

No criminal prosecution by Department, November 10, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-15-85 BY SP2 TAP/lca

JACOB ALLAN OLIVER NELSON
Foreign Service Staff
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Nelson was born November 22, 1916, at Fort Bragg, California.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

San Francisco Informant [redacted], paid and reliable informant) advised that Allan Nelson was a delegate from the Junior Order of the United Finnish Kaleva to the American Youth Congress on July 13, 1935.

San Francisco T-2 [redacted] advised that Allan Nelson's name appeared in a notebook belonging to Franklin C. Miller, an organizer of the American Youth Congress in 1935, in the Berkeley, California area.

An acquaintance of the employee's father, Arvid Nelson, for seven years and a Minister of a Finnish-Lutheran Church, advised that they considered Arvid Nelson to be a Communist sympathizer. They stated he supported the Russian position in Russo-Finnish relations and had expressed such views in the Finnish language newspaper "Lammen-Uutiset," published at Astoria, Oregon.

Portland T-1 [redacted]
[redacted] advised that for the past ten years Arvid Nelson has written a column for "Lammen-Uutiset," Supra, and also writes a column for a Finnish language newspaper "Tyomies," published at Superior, Wisconsin, which the informant characterized as a Communist newspaper. The informant asserted that as a result of following Nelson's newspaper writings he considered him to be a follower of Communist principles. He stated that about 1946, the Finnish newspaper "Raivaaja," published at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, for which Nelson had once been an editor, openly accused Arvid Nelson of being a Communist. The informant reported that Nelson did not answer this charge. The informant further advised that from what he could learn from his sources, Arvid Nelson was not an active member of the Communist Party or of any Communist organization, or that he was backed by any such organization.

123-2267

S. Blair: mhb
Class 3

George Nakala, editor of the Finnish language newspaper "Kaiavaaja," Supra, advised Arvid Nelson was inclined to adopt a Soviet viewpoint on Finnish issues while he was employed by them as a news editor during 1943-1944. He asserted that Nelson had been editor of "... les," Supra, from prior to 1917 to 1929. He added that Nelson was acting as a correspondent as of 1946, for the Finnish language newspaper "Ketepain," published at Yonkers, New York, for the "Industrialist," published at Duluth, Minnesota and described by him as a publication of the Industrial Workers of the World, and also serving as a correspondent for "Lammen-Uutiset," Supra.

William N. Reivo, General Manager of the Kaiavaaja Club, Pittsburg, Massachusetts, who has known Arvid Nelson since 1912, stated that as far as he knew, Nelson was not associated with any Communist organization. Reivo considered Nelson to be a believer in Socialism and a supporter of Russian policy in Finland. He related that Nelson had been a member for many years until 1947, of the Finnish-American League for Democracy, which he characterized as an organization supporting social democracy in Finland and as being opposed to Communism.

[redacted] Supra, reported that Arvid Nelson subscribed to the Peoples World during the years 1938, 1939, 1941, and 1942.

b7D

George Nakala, Supra, reported that the employee's mother, Helmi Nelson, visited Finland in 1947, to visit her son and upon her return to the United States published a report in "Lammen-Uutiset," which reflected favorably upon Russian domination of Finnish affairs.

Several persons well acquainted with the employee and his family reported that they did not believe that the employee was influenced by his father's views. Life long acquaintances of the employee and his father advised that the employee does not follow his father's "political thinking." Influential members of the Finnish-American community at Berkeley, California, considered the employee to be loyal and advised that he has not been close to his parents.

The employee's superiors at the Bank of America in California, his references, neighbors at Berkeley, California, and his landlady in Washington, D. C., reported favorably on Allan Nelson's loyalty.

The Attorney General has cited the American Youth Congress as a Communist organization and the Industrial Workers of the World as an organization which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Finnish language newspapers "Tyomies" and "Steenpain," were described in 1941, by the California Committee on Un-American Activities among a list of publications which the Committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin Solar System." In 1938, the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities described said Finnish newspapers as ones which the Communist Party admitted were under Communist influence. The Peoples World has been described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its reports of March 28, 1944 and January 3, 1941, as "the official organ of the Communist Party on West Coast."

Reports to CSC December 7, 1948; to State Department December 7, 1948.

Disposition

Eligible on loyalty December 14, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by *Spofford*
Declassify on: OADR
10/10/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

GEORGE BERNARD NOBLE
Chief
Division of Historical Policy Research
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

George Bernard Noble was born on July 11, 1892 at Leesburg, Florida. He was a Professor of Political Science at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, from 1922 until 1943, and formerly resided at 7324 S.E. 31st Street, Portland, Oregon.

Basis for Investigation

In July, 1945, Portland T-1 (highly confidential source known to the Portland Office) advised that the names of Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Noble, 7324 S.E. First Avenue, appeared on the letterhead of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 517/ Guardian Building, Portland, Oregon. Portland T-2 (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) advised in March, 1941 that the name of Professor Noble, Reed College, Portland, Oregon, appeared in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. *[initials]*

Results of Investigation

Portland T-1 and Portland T-2, when re-contacted, confirmed the information they had previously supplied but could furnish no additional data regarding the employee.

Detective Walter Odale advised that the files of the Subversive Squad, Portland, Oregon Police Department, reflect the employee's name appeared on the letterhead of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy in 1937 and that in 1936, Noble was active as a sponsor for Anna Louise Strong, Communist Party member, when she spoke in Portland, Oregon. According to these files, Noble was among those who had protested to the Censor Board because of the banning of the Russian film "Professor Mallock" and that the name of Dr. G. Bernard Noble appeared as a member of the Advisory Committee on stationery of the Oregon Friends of China, described in the files as a Communist front group active prior to World War II. According to Detective Odale, the information in his files was furnished by reliable informants whom he did not desire to name.

Records of the Municipal Board of Review, Motion Pictures, Portland, Oregon, reflect that the Russian film "Professor Mallock" was reviewed on March 27, 1939 and banned. Mrs. Thomas M. Joyce, Chairman of the Censor Board, advised that the film was banned because it was a Communist film.

The Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign and the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

121-8961
Class 3
O.J. Auerswald:EHC

~~SECRET~~

Fellow employees, neighbors, and acquaintances who were interviewed consider the employee to be a loyal American.

Portland T-1 and Portland T-2 are not willing to testify at a loyalty hearing regarding information furnished by them.

Reports to CSC, July 23, 1948; to Department April 19, 1949.

Disposition

"Released" - November 16, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department - May 10, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-19-95 BY SP2taff/bsa

LOTTIE M. ROARK PAEZ
nee Roark, aka Mrs. Adolfo Paez
Foreign Service Clerk
Department of State
American Embassy
Quito, Ecuador

Background

Mrs. Paez was born March 4, 1911, at Renton, Washington. Her husband was a Chief Clerk in the Ecuador Foreign Office in 1937. His older brother was one-time President of Ecuador. His father is reportedly in the Ecuadorian Supreme Court. She has been employed by the State Department intermittently since 1934 and has been assigned to Quito, Ecuador, since January, 1945, having previously served there during 1942-1944.

Basis for Investigation

Instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The employee's husband has been rumored as pro-Nazi and at one time to have associated with the mistress of a Nazi agent. Mr. Howard Tewksbury of the State Department, a supervisor of the employee, stated that the rumors concerning the employee's husband are unfounded, although he did become involved at one time with the wife of a Spanish Minister and is considered a weak character. He advised that he does not consider the employee's husband to be anti-American. He further reported that the employee is definitely loyal to the United States and has been the main support of her family since he has known her.

In January, 1942, the name of the employee's father and sister, Chester Roark and Helen Roark Himmelfarb, appeared on the indices of members or the mailing list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

This source, Washington T-1, (highly confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) stated that Helen Roark attended a meeting of the WCDA on May 15, 1940, and joined this organization at that time.

Washington T-2 (highly confidential source known to Washington Field Office) advised in February, 1941, that the name of Helen Himmelfarb appeared in the indices of members or the mailing list of the American Peace Mobilization.

Washington T-3 (highly confidential source known to Washington Field Office) advised in January, 1941, that Helen Roark appeared on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association and had paid dues to this organization on July 2, 1940.

Tolson _____
Land _____
Clegg _____
Gandy _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room 123-1691
Name _____
Class #3
S. Blair:man/Mar

Various informants at the National Labor Relations Board advised that the employee's sister, while employed at the NLRB, was considered an advocate of the Communist Party Line. Certain informants at the NLRB stated that this reputation may have been based on the fact that she extended privileges and favors to the colored employees working under her supervision.

Mrs. T. E. Bisson, 8400 119 South, Seattle, Washington, advised that she was well acquainted with the employee, her sister, Helen Roark Himmelfarb, and her father, Chester Roark, having known them for approximately ten years. Mrs. Bisson said that the sister had definitely espoused the Communist cause and had tried to distribute pamphlets and literature advocating Communism to her. She was unable to recall the titles of this literature. She further advised that the father was very active in Communist matters and had attended numerous lectures conducted in her neighborhood by Howard Costigan, identified as an admitted former member of the Communist Party in the State of Washington. Mrs. Bisson advised that with regard to the employee's loyalty she believed that in the case of difficulties between the United States and a Communist power, the employee would be loyal to the United States.

Mrs. George Hisey, 8412 South, 118th Street, Seattle, Washington, who has also known the employee and her family for approximately ten years, stated that she considered the father to be a Communist and was inclined to believe that her sister was also a Communist. She added that the sister had told her of attending numerous Communist sponsored meetings and had praised the Communist system several times which prompted her to ask the sister why she did not go to Russia if she liked that form of government so well. The sister replied that she believed in the Communist form of government and she hoped it would prevail in the United States. With regard to the employee, Mrs. Hisey said that she did not express herself on matters of Communism as definitely as did her sister and father, but Mrs. Hisey believed that she was in favor of a Communistic system of government. She did not furnish any additional basis for her opinion nor specific instances of the alleged expressions on Communism by the employee.

A co-worker of the employee's sister advised that he believed that the employee and her sister were friendly.

The Communist Party, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Bookshop Association have all been cited as Communist organizations by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Employee's sister has been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835.

The employee's references , superiors and fellow employees at the NLRB and State Department, as well as employers in Seattle and neighbors, reported favorably on the employee's loyalty.

Reports to CSC September 10, 1948; State Department September 10, 1948, plus supplemental reports December 1, 1948.

Disposition

Eligible on Loyalty, July 27, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP21A/LL
Declassify on: OADR
07485

HOLLIS WILLIAM PETER
aka Pete and Holly
Economist - Employee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Hollis William Peter was born February 14, 1915 at Nanking, China. The birth certificate was issued by the American Vice Consul.

Basis for Investigation

Washington C-437 (Tech, William Remington, discontinued) advised that William Walter Remington was in contact with Hollis William Peter on several occasions during 1946.

Results of Investigation

On recontact C-437 furnished no additional information.

Washington C-485 (Tech, Bernard Mortman, discontinued) stated that P. Bernard Mortman was in contact with Hollis Peter during 1947. The extent of the association was unknown. (S)

Washington T-1 [redacted] reliable, unpaid, active) stated that Mortman was a member of the Communist Party in New York City. T-1 further stated that William Walter Remington was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York in the early 1940s; that he was an associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers and for a period was a dues paying member of the Communist Party. Further that Remington was a frequent associate of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

X. O. Lynch, Alexandria, Va., a former investigator for the Civil Service Commission, advised that through a confidential source he does not wish to reveal it was ascertained that Hollis William Peter received "Soviet Russia Today" at his home prior to June 1945. "Soviet Russia Today" was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Kenneth Goff, Denver, Colorado, advised that he was a member of the Communist Party in the State of Wisconsin from 1936 to 1939. He stated that from his personal knowledge that a Salli Crane whom he believes to be identical with employee's wife,

121-1387

RL MILLARD: RSV

Class #3

191

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Salli Crane Peter was recruited into the Young Communist League and the Communist Party in 1936. She attended closed meetings of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party in Madison, Wisconsin during 1936 and 1937. Goff will testify.

Two additional acquaintances stated that from things said by Mrs. Peter they believed her to have been a member of the Communist Party in Wisconsin.

A representative number of acquaintances stated they believed employee loyal.

Reports to CSC, March 24, 1948; to Department February 28, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department May 18, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE EVER OTHERWISE.

OLIVER ARTHUR PETERSON
Attache to Stockholm, Sweden
Foreign Service Division
Department of State

SP2 Test/Office
10-10-65
SAC
8-15

Background

Peterson born June 14, 1903, at Crookston, Minnesota, and formerly resided at 27 Littell Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Basis for Investigation

Boston Confidential Informant T-1 (a surveillance at 210 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, conducted by Agents of the Chicago Office) who is reliable, stated that in August, 1944, Mr. Claire B. Cowan, who in 1944, was the Presidential Candidate of the Revolutionary Workers League, was in Chicago, Illinois. At that time, Cowan had in his possession a list entitled "Waller Contact List." Informant T-1 explained that the Revolutionary Workers League had been active "in defending a negro named Waller, who was tried and executed for the murder of his landlord." Informant T-1 stated he observed this list which he noted contained the name of Oliver A. Peterson, 27 Littell Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Cyril H. Slatons, Rowley, Massachusetts, and Miss Grace Sparks, Boston, Massachusetts, stated that the employee resided at 27 Littell Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. Mr. H. C. Levick, owner of a two family house at 25-27 Littell Road, advised that he had never had any other tenant named Oliver A. Peterson residing at 27 Littell Road. The Revolutionary Workers League was declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

Results of Investigation

Boston Confidential Informant T-1 (previously identified) on recontact, advised that he could furnish no additional information with respect to the captioned individual.

J. V. Quillin, attorney, Mena, Arkansas, advised that he represented the State of Arkansas in the capacity of a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney during the trial of "Commonwealth College" in January, 1941. He stated that this trial was held in the Polk County Circuit Court, Mena, Arkansas, and that Commonwealth College was convicted on the charges of displaying an illegal emblem, the hammer and sickle, failure to display the American flag and of teaching anarchy. He also reported that said college ceased operations on August 30, 1940, and has been inactive since that date.

Mr. Quillin has in his possession certain records seized at the time "Commonwealth College" was closed. These records include a card index system containing the names and addresses of faculty members, campers, students, maintenance

121-15418

Class 3

J. A. REILLY: J. T. HARRINGTON:cg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

workers and friends of the college. Among these cards was the following:

Oliver A. Peterson, Administrative Assistant in Workers Education,
1734 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that Peterson was at one time employed by the Works Progress Administration, 1734 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C. Quillin advised that he is not personally acquainted with Peterson but in his opinion the card indicates that Peterson "was friendly to the school."

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 (a technical surveillance on Elizabeth Sasuly, discontinued) of known reliability, reported that Oliver Arthur Peterson and his wife Esther were social and business acquaintances of Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly. T-1 described Elizabeth Sasuly in part as an individual in frequent contact with persons believed to be engaged in Soviet espionage. The same source has described Richard Sasuly as in frequent contact with Robert Hall, Washington representative of the "Daily Worker" an east coast Communist newspaper and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Washington Confidential Informant T-3 (a highly confidential source of information known to the Pittsburgh Division) who is reliable, reported that Marie Josephine Reid was, in 1944, in possession of an address book which contained the name Oliver Peterson, 265 West 14th Street, Room 1001, New York City. A reliable source advised in November, 1942, that Marie Josephine Reid was a member of the Communist Party. (S)

Washington Confidential Informant T-5 (a technical surveillance on Charles Kramer, discontinued) who is reliable, advised that Oliver and Esther Peterson were social and business acquaintances of Charles and Mildred Kramer. A confidential and reliable source has reported that Charles Kramer was involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York, New York, in the early 1940's; that he was a close associate of Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers and for a period of time was a dues paying member of the Communist Party and that Kramer was a contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that one Esther Peterson attended a dinner given by the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on April 7, 1947, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Commonwealth College has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General. The House Committee on Un-American Activities cited

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front organization on March 29, 1944.

Confidential Informants Boston 2-1, Washington 1-1, 1-3, 1-4 and 1-5 declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to CSC February 9, 1949; to Department February 17, 1949.

Disposition

"Liable on loyalty" August 26, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department May 17, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL
aka Web Powell
Webb Powell
Attache
Department of State
Foreign Service
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-12-2004 BY SP2 tpp/bce

Background

Webster Clay Powell was born on October 31, 1897, at New York, New York. He is married to Alice Coe Menham and his last known residence is 600 Pickwick Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

b7D

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 [redacted] a reliable informant) advised in January, 1949 that Webster Clay Powell was known generally among Communist Party circles in Washington, D. C. in the late 1950's as a Communist. T-1 was unable to furnish positive evidence of Powell's Communist Party membership. T-1 recalled having attended a large Spanish loyalist rally at Powell's home in Greenacres, Maryland, in 1937, which, according to T-1, was attended by most of the Communist Party members in Washington, D. C. T-1 further informed that Powell was employed by Farm Research Incorporated, which, according to T-1, was a "straight Communist Party front" and operated by one Bob Cee who is known to the informant as a member of the Communist Party. T-1 further stated that Marie Coleman was employed by Farm Research Incorporated to do cartoon work for its publication and Washington T-1 has identified Coleman as a member of the Communist Party.

Results of Investigation

In addition to the foregoing information, Washington T-1 advised that Harold Ware was one of the original founders and directors of Farm Research Incorporated. T-1 identified Harold Ware as the son of Mother Bloor who is known as the mother of Communism in the United States.

Personnel files at the War Production Board, National Labor Relations Board and the State Department reflect that Powell named the following persons as references: Michael W. Strauss, Ewan Clague, Frank Bloom, and David Ziskin. Strauss is reliably reported to have been a close associate and friend of Adam Lapin, former Washington correspondent for the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper and of Larry Todd of the Tass News Agency, official Soviet news service in the United States. Ewan Clague has been reported by a reliable confidential informant to have been on the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. Frank Bloom has been described by a confidential informant as being a follower of the Communist Party line and as a Communist Party contact man in the District of Columbia. David Ziskin, according to reliable confidential informants, is a member of the National Lawyers

121-14356

Class 3

ABEddy:hsb

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Q
g. T. b. c.

Guild and the American League for Peace and Democracy. The House Committee on Un-American Activities indices reflect that David Ziskin's name appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Webster Powell, 600 Pickwick Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association during 1942. The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also indicate that Alice Coe Menham, maiden name of employee's wife, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Washington T-10 (a highly confidential informant known to the Washington Field Office) advised that the name of Alice Coe Menham, 600 Pickwick Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland, appeared in the active indices of the League of Women Shoppers in January, 1941.

Washington T-5 [redacted] a reliable informant) advised that she attended a social affair at the Greenacres Progressive Nursery School on Georgia Avenue near Silver Spring, Maryland, which was operated by employee and his wife and that others in attendance at this particular affair were Jessica Buck Rhine, Henry Rhine, and Horace W. Truesdell. Washington T-1, previously mentioned, identified Jessica Buck and her husband Henry Rhine and Horace W. Truesdell as members of the Communist Party.

b7D

Washington T-9 [redacted] of unknown reliability) advised that she lived and taught at the Greenwood Farm School operated by Mr. and Mrs. Webster Powell near Brookeville, Maryland, in the early 1930's. Informant described Webster Powell and his wife as "extreme left wingers" but was unable to state whether Webster Powell or his wife were members of the Communist Party. The Greenwood Farm School, according to T-9, was operated by the Powells as a school for children where they were disciplined in a manner different from that used in the home.

Whittaker Chambers advised that Harold Ware, who headed an underground group engaged in Soviet espionage, introduced him to Webster Powell, the husband of Alice Coe Menham and thereafter he saw Powell and Ware together on frequent occasions. Chambers said and believed Powell a Communist sympathizer because of the close association between Powell and Ware. Chambers advised that Harold Ware was killed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the middle 1930's.

According to an article appearing in Harpers magazine, issue of April, 1935, Webster Powell and Harold M. Ware were authors of "Planning for Permanent Poverty." A photoautographic copy of this article is maintained in the Bureau, and copies were disseminated with the loyalty reports.

The records of the Department of Welfare, State of Pennsylvania, reflect that Webster Powell received an appointment as Director of Research and Statistics effective as of January 4, 1952. This appointment was brought about by Mrs. Alice F. Liveright, Secretary of Welfare.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-4 [redacted], formerly a member of Local #2, United Office and Professional Workers of America - CIO) advised in September of 1944 that Alice F. Liveright normally follows the Communist Party line. b7D

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect Webster Powell was arrested during an anti injunction demonstration held in Philadelphia in December, 1930. This arrest is not confirmed by the records of the Philadelphia Police Department or the Bureau.

Mr. Clinton B. Lockwood, a half brother of Webster Powell, residence 39 West 12th Street, New York, New York stated that in 1928 or 1929 Powell spent nearly a year in Russia setting up a travel facility of some kind. Lockwood endorsed Powell as being loyal although he recalled that his brother had been interested in Russia and Communism but did not believe he had any other than a sociology student's interest.

The records of the Passport Division of the State Department reflect that a passport, number 136419, had been issued to Webster Powell on May 25, 1927 for the purpose of enabling him to travel in England, France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany for purposes of study.

The records of Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, which were seized by Arkansas State authorities, reflect that Webster Powell had contacted a number of individuals in behalf of Commonwealth College and submitted their names as friends of the college.

Under date of April 20, 1949 the American Embassy, Canberra, Australia, submitted an investigative report covering Webster Clay Powell's period of residence in Australia from June, 1946 to December, 1948. Investigation was favorable to Powell's loyalty.

The American League for Peace and Democracy, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Washington Bookshop Association, Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, were cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Farm Research Incorporated, United American Spanish Aid Committee, National Lawyers Guild, and the League of Women Shoppers were cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Of the above-mentioned informants only Whittaker Chambers is willing to testify.

Reports to CSC - March 17, 1949; to Department March 17, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" December 5, 1948. No prosecution by Department March 18, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by SP2790
Declassify CII: OADR

9-19-83

RITA RONICK
Clerk Typist, Bilingual, Russian
International Broadcasting Division
Radio Program Division
State Department
New York City

Background

Born March 14, 1900, Ekaterinoslav, Russia. Naturalized May 17, 1928, Federal District Court, Eastern District, New York. Records of the United States State Department, New York City, reflected that Rita Ronick was employed January 22, 1947, as temporary appointee for the above captioned position.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under the provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

New York T-3 [redacted] paid, reliable, active) made available the personnel file of Rita Ronick which reflected that she was employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation from August 20, 1929 until December 30, 1931. New York T-2 (Vincent Astor, reliable, active, not paid) verified the employment of Rita Ronick with Amtorg Trading Corporation until January, 1947. It should be noted that Rita Ronick claimed employment with Amtorg Trading Corporation from 1929 until 1932, from 1935 until 1937, 1939 until 1940 and 1945 until 1946. Benjamin Gitlow, former member of Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, advised in 1939 that Amtorg Trading Corporation is official Russian government agency in the United States and is staffed chiefly by Communist Party members. b7D

New York T-6 [redacted] reliable) Secretary of Amtorg Trading Corporation for many years advised that Ronick's long-term employment with Amtorg Trading Corporation was indication that she had never given offense to the Communist Party or the Russian government. New York T-6 also indicated that due to long period of employment Ronick must be a member of Communist Party, a sympathizer of the Communist Party or so politically colorless that the Communist Party did not object to her. (S)

Representative number of neighbors and associates contacted and furnished no disloyal data.

Reports to Civil Service Commission January 11, 1949; to State Department July 23, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" July 15, 1949. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

123-925
C. DOYLE:mjt
Class #3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-12-2011 BY SP2 TSP/BCB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WALTER ARTHUR RUDLIN
Foreign Affairs Specialist
Office of Assistant Secretary of State
for Occupied Areas
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Classified by *SP2 TSP/BCB*
Declassify on: OADR
9-19-85

Background

Rudlin born March 12, 1909, London, England; entered United States in September, 1934, and became naturalized U. S. citizen December 5, 1944 in District of Columbia. From April, 1937 to March, 1942, resided at 23 Desmond Avenue, Bronxville, New York. For approximately same period was employed at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-2 (State Department, Washington, D. C.) reported that Rudlin had written a review of a book entitled "The Spirit and Structure of German Fascism" which review appeared in "Science and Society" Volume II, No. 1, winter 1937.

Washington T-2 further reported that Rudlin's sister Christina Elizabeth Rudlin was reported in 1944 to possess membership card number 1130 in the Communist Party, London, England. ~~(S)~~

Results of Investigation

Washington T-2 possesses a photostatic copy of the above-mentioned book review. ~~(S)~~

Information in possession of Washington T-2 regarding membership of Rudlin's sister in Communist Party, London, England, was obtained from Washington T-3 (Scotland Yard, London). ~~(S)~~

New York T-1 (highly confidential source, New York Office) advised that Walter A. Rudlin, 23 Desmond Avenue, Bronxville, New York, in 1941, was member of League of American Writers.

New York T-2 (highly confidential source, New York Office) in early 1942, advised that the name of Walter A. Rudlin, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York, appeared on mailing list of New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

121-722

Class 3

G. E. Gotschall:mhb

According to Washington T-3 (technical surveillance on Philip and Mary Keeney, Gregory subjects) Rudlin was a social acquaintance of Mary Jane and Philip (Win) Keeney between July, 1946 and April, 1947.

Washington T-9 [redacted] Communist Party member, active, reliable, non-paid) has stated that the Keeneys were Communist Party members and active in the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

b7D

A representative number of Rudlin's acquaintances stated that they considered him loyal to the United States or indicated they possessed no information in this regard.

The publication "Science and Society" was cited as a Communist publication by the House Committee on Un-American Activities March 29, 1944. The New York Conference for Inalienable Rights was cited as a Communist front by this Committee in the same report. The Communist Party and the League of American Writers have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-2, T-3, T-8 and T-9, and New York T-1 and T-2 unavailable to testify before loyalty hearing board.

Reports to CSC February 28, 1948; to Department November 22, 1948.

Disposition

"Retained" September 20, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department November 30, 1948. Department informed Bureau February 14, 1949, that this case had been called to attention of Loyalty Review Board for such additional review as might be appropriate.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-19-85 BY SP2 tapf/bca

N. OWEN SAPPINGTON
aka Newton Owen Sappington
Research Analyst
Foreign Relations Board
European Section
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Sappington born November 19, 1898, Barnesville, Florida. In 1932 he was employed as instructor of history at University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, and from 1937 to 1943 was head of History Department at that institution. Served as Commissioned Officer in U. S. Army Air Corps from February, 1943 to October, 1946.

Basis for Investigation

Gilbert Wilson, Butler, Pennsylvania, some time previous to January, 1949, informed a Pennsylvania State Police officer that Sappington, while in the U. S. Army, had expressed a strong feeling that the United States Government would be a lot better off with Communism.

Results of Investigation

Gilbert Wilson in a signed statement related that he and Sappington, who was then a Captain, became acquainted while both were assigned to Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana, in November, 1943. Captain Sappington told Wilson that the Russian Government was run better than that of the United States and that some day things would be run in the United States as they were in Russia.

Herbert J. Devantery, Lakeville, Connecticut, a former Air Corps Sergeant who was acquainted with Captain Sappington at Barksdale Field for approximately two years beginning in late 1943, stated Sappington felt that the Russian system was superior in many ways to that of the U. S. Sappington allegedly told Devantery that he had formerly been a teacher at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, and had taught Communism in such a clever way as to escape detection. He said he believed the people of the United States would eventually see the advantages of Communism and follow this line of reasoning.

b7D

Washington T-1 ([redacted] of two years' acquaintance, unknown reliability) stated she questioned Sappington's loyalty because of his "compromising attitude" toward Russia which conveyed to her the inference that he believed the U. S. could get along peaceably with Russia if attempts to do so were made by the U. S. Government.

A total of 28 other acquaintances of Sappington considered Sappington loyal to the United States or stated they possessed no information in this regard.

Wilson and Devantery, mentioned above, are willing to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board. Washington T-1 declined to testify.

121-16538 Class #3 G. E. Gotschall:tg;ms

Reports to CSC May 11, 1949; to Department May 11, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file from CSC February 13, 1950.

No final advice regarding prosecution received in file February 13, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/9/85 BY SP2taf/bs

PATRICIA JOAN SCHANCHE, nee Torson,
aka Pat Joan Schanche, Mrs. Norman Dean Schanche
Foreign Affairs Analyst - Appointee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Appointee born February 29, 1924, Independence, Wisconsin. From May 1947 to February 1948, she was employed by Southern Educational Film Productions Service, Athens, Georgia.

Basis for Investigation

Carl P. Savage, Washington, D. C., and Marion Lanier Bridges, Sumner, Georgia, who had been acquainted with appointee through meetings of the International Relations Club at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, during the school year 1947-48, alleged that appointee was a Communist or a Communist Party sympathizer.

Results of Investigation

Carl P. Savage, Jr., 820 22nd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in a signed statement, related that appointee had become interested in the International Relations Club at the University of Georgia, during the 1947-48 school year and attended meetings of this club. Savage stated appointee repeatedly expressed views to the effect that the United States was an Imperialistic power and that the United States policy of steadfastness in the face of Russian aggression, threats and propaganda was one of capitalistic, bourgeois reaction and provocative of war. She believed the Soviet Union to be democratic, non-Imperialistic, peaceful and generally ideally progressive.

On one occasion, according to Savage, appointee succeeded in persuading a discussion group of the International Relations Club that the Chinese Communists are innocuous agrarian reformers and should receive United States support instead of the Nationalists.

Marion Lanier Bridges, 247 Pulaski Street, Athens, Georgia, in a signed statement, indicated that in discussions with appointee comparing the capitalistic system with the Soviet system, the appointee seemed to entertain convictions which fall within the pattern of ideologies advocated by the Communist Party, for example, according to Bridges, appointee opposed the Marshall Plan and declared it was a scheme which furthered the restriction and encirclement of the Soviet Union. She contended Russia was doing nothing but good in her satellite countries.

121-19452

Class #3

G. E. Gotschall:dhr

Bridges stated appointee spoke very favorably of Russia's treatment of the working class of people and indicated she would like to visit Russia to see first-hand how the Soviet system worked.

Appointee expressed contempt for money and insisted that the whole American social structure was based on the dollar.

Appointee was further alleged to have stated that the Chinese Guerrillas might be no more than poor peasants seeking a better way of life under the Soviet system. Appointee added that the Communist system would be a better system of government for the Chinese.

Bridges stated that appointee was extremely critical of the United States decision to withhold further support from the UNRRA and stated the United States was not interested in relief to war stricken countries, but merely interested in furthering political aims of the United States. Mrs. Schanche spoke of the valiant war effort of the Russian soldiers and indicated in her discussions that she gave Russia more credit for winning the war than the United States.

Kirk McAlpin, 15 Drayton Street, Savannah, Georgia, who was similarly acquainted with appointee at the University of Georgia, stated that appointee was permitted to exhibit films at International Relations Club meetings and presented films which left the impression that United States foreign policy was defective. The films suggested that the United States was not living up to the obligations imposed by the United Nations and that United States Foreign policy toward Russia was too forceful. Appointee took part in discussions in connection with the films and expressed the opinion that Russia was "underdog" nation whereas United States foreign policy was Imperialistic.

McAlpin also mentioned appointee's feeling that the war in China was not connected with Russia but rather was a revolt of Chinese peasants. Appointee indicated a belief that the Chinese situation was one of a local nature.

Other acquaintances of appointee considered her loyal or stated they possessed no information in this regard.

All three persons above mentioned are willing to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Reports to CSC November 2, 1949; to Department November 2, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty", December 15, 1949.

No criminal prosecution by Department, November 10, 1949.

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DATES-1985 BY SPOTLIC

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1944
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Background

It was learned in January, 1949, that Service was recalled from the staff of the Acting Foreign Service Board of the Department of State, and, on July 30, 1949, was assigned to the staff of the Acting Foreign Service Board of the United States Division at the Central Office of the Pacific Forces, and, on July 30, 1949, returned to the staff of the Acting Foreign Service Board of the Department of State.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation
Jaffe and Kate Mitchell, co-editors of "American," a magazine published in New York City, Mark Julian May, a free lance writer, Lieutenant Andrew Roth, of the
Employment and promotion of junior foreign
Service was recalled from New
York by the Selection Board of the Foreign Service

Office of Naval Intelligence, and Emanuel Sigurd Larsen, an employee of the Department of State. On August 10, 1945, the Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., returned an indictment against Phillip Jacob Jaffe, Lieutenant Andrew Roth, and Emanuel Sigurd Larsen, charging them with conspiracy to remove government documents and furnish them to unauthorized individuals in violation of Section 36, Title 18, United States Code. The Grand Jury did not indict John Stewart Service, Kate Mitchell, or Mark Gayn.

Results of Investigation

A surveillance by FBI agents revealed that between April 18, 1945 and May 20, 1945, Service met with Jaffe, Roth, Kate Mitchell and Mark Gayn in Washington, D. C. and New York City, New York, on at least ten occasions. Following Service's apprehension on June 6, 1945, by FBI agents, he admitted meetings with Jaffe, having agreed to allow Jaffe to see certain reports which in his opinion were reportorial, reporting facts and statements and not reflecting or involving American policy or military security. He further advised that he was aware that federal laws prohibited the disclosing to unauthorized persons of any official classified information or statement but he at no time considered any of the reports either oral or written which he furnished to Jaffe to be secret documents that would affect the security of the United States. He added that the reports or the information which he gave to Jaffe consisted of nothing more than written records of the information which he had secured as an individual in China and did not contain any notations, comments, opinions of any official character or pertaining to American policy. According to Service, he at no time had given Jaffe or any other persons reports or material taken from the files of the State Department.

Following the return of the indictments against Jaffe, Larsen and Roth, Jaffe pleaded guilty and was fined \$2500. Larsen pleaded guilty and was fined \$500. The indictment against Lieutenant Roth was not-prosecuted.

On October 10, 1945, Representative George A. Dondero of the House of Representatives, speaking from the floor of the House in defense of General MacArthur, spoke of the "Amurasia" case during which he intimated "white wash" of certain principles of the case and regarding Service, he remarked "shepherded to Yenan the American military mission which brought back a favorable report about the Chinese Communists - a report which placed an estimate on the Communist military potential which General Wedemeyer later found to be exaggerated ... Service spoke before the Institute of Pacific Relations after his return to America."

Photostatic copies of this excerpt of Representative Dondero's remarks appearing in the Congressional Record of October 10, 1945, were disseminated with copies of the loyalty reports.

On December 5, and 6, 1945, at a hearing of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which was investigating the U. S. Far Eastern Policy, General Patrick Hurley testified with respect to John Stewart Service's activities in China. The New York Times of December 6, 1945, reported that former Ambassador Hurley "named American Career Diplomats as saboteurs of United States policy in China. Two of them - George A. Johnson, Jr. and John Stewart Service, now State Department Advisors to General MacArthur in Tokyo - sought the downfall of the Chinese National Government ..." Photostatic copies of this article together with a transcript of the above-mentioned Senate Committee hearing were disseminated with copies of the loyalty reports.

Washington Confidential Informant T-2 (Max Bishop, Chief of the Division of Northeast Asian Affairs, Department of State) stated that while serving on the staff of the Policy Advisor to General MacArthur at Tokyo, Japan in 1945, Service appeared to have become enmeshed of the Communist theory. This informant will not testify.

Most fellow employees, associates and neighbors consider Service to be loyal.

Richard Montgomery Service: A full field loyalty investigation was instituted on this individual on the basis of his relationship with John Stewart Service, brother, who, as indicated above, was arrested as a principal in the "Asia" case. An allegation appears in the files of another Government agency (IDA) that Richard Service was instrumental in aiding one Dr. Chen Heng-Fan to leave China under the name of Geoffrey Chen. Chen reportedly wished to leave China because of his "liberal writings and activities." It developed that there was no indication that Richard Service assisted Dr. Chen in his departure from China but rather Dr. Chen had obtained his passport from the British Embassy in Chungking, China and Service merely reported the incident to his Ambassador. A former acquaintance of Richard Service had stated that based upon a conversation with a "mutual acquaintance," he considered Service to be at best a Communist "fellow traveler." Interview with the "mutual acquaintance" developed that he considered Richard Service to be entirely loyal and trustworthy and there was no basis whatever for such an allegation being made against him. The reports of this investigation went to DDCI August 2, 1949; to the Department August 2, 1949. No disposition received on the Richard Montgomery Service case as of February 15, 1950.

Reports of John Stewart Service to CSC December 23, 1948; reports
of foreign investigation to CSC December 23, 1948; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

None received February 15, 1950. Department advised by memorandum
April 21, 1949, no criminal prosecution.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP210961c
Declassify on: OADR

9-19-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KRISTIAN CHARLES SHELDON, aka Dr. Karel Kristian Schoenbaum, Karel Schoenbaum
Chief, Czechoslovak Unit, I.B.D. - O.I.C.
Department of State
New York City

Background

Kristian Charles Sheldon, born Prague, Czechoslovakia, April 22, 1906, as Karel Sechenbaum. Entered U.S.A. at New York City from Ecuador, S. A., June 22, 1941. Naturalized SDNY, September 5, 1946. Legally changed name to Sheldon, Supreme Court, New York County, New York, April 8, 1942.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, (VOA).

Results of Investigation

Andrew J. Valuchek, "New Yorske Listy" newspaper office, New York City, advised that Sheldon was editor of the "New Yorske Listy", a Czechoslovakian newspaper, from November 1945 to March 1947. He described Sheldon as an intelligent, capable newspaperman.

Confidential Informants T-2 [REDACTED], active, reliable informant on Czech, and related matters), T-3 [REDACTED], active Liaison Officer, Czech Government), and T-5 [REDACTED] reliable, translator, Slavic languages, discontinued) have reported that the "New Yorske Listy," prior to February 1948, supported the Czechoslovakian postwar government policies in all respects even when the Czechoslovak government's policy was in accord with the Communist Party line and opposed to the policies of the United States Government. (X)

b7D

Confidential Informant T-3 reported that Sheldon succeeded Stanislav Budin as editor of the "New Yorske Listy." This informant advised that Budin now holds an important position in Czechoslovakia as a Czech government official in either the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Interior, and is known in that country as a powerful Communist. The same information regarding Budin was reported by Confidential Informant T-5, who also reported that Sheldon was, during his tenure at the "New Yorske Listy" friendly with Desiderius Benau, who is editor of the "New Yorksky Dennik," Slavic language newspaper also owned in part by Richard Vogel, which shares the same offices with the "New Yorske Listy." (X)

HKM

121-5922

Class #3

H. K. Mudd:dhv/ (X)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

Confidential Informants T-2, T-5 and T-7 [redacted], active paid informant on Czech matters) have reported that Benau, known to them as a Czechoslovakian Communist, returned to Czechoslovakia from the United States in 1946, to become editor of the Czechoslovakian Communist newspaper "Prace."

Confidential Informant T-2 has recently reported that Benau now holds a high Czechoslovakian Government position in Slovakia, where he is reported training Czechoslovakian propagandists. This informant described Benau as an important and powerful Czechoslovakian Communist. (S)

Confidential Informant T-5 advised that he has known the employee since November 1941, when Sheldon regularly visited the Czechoslovakian Information Service in New York. Employee is particularly friendly with Jan Papanek, former Czechoslovakian delegate to the United Nations, then Chief of the Czechoslovakian Information Service, and also with Jan Fierlinger, a brother of Zdenek Fierlinger, and now an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Prague, Czechoslovakia. (S)

Informant pointed out that Zdenek Fierlinger, former pro-Communist Social Democratic leader in Czechoslovakia, is Deputy Prime Minister of that country today and is generally held responsible for facilitating the Czech-Communist Cope of February 1948. (S)

Confidential Informant T-5 advised Sheldon is a nephew of Professor Emil Schoenbaum, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and who during the war was employed by the Benes-Czechoslovakian Government in London, England. T-5 advised that recent information from reliable Czechoslovakians in the New York area indicates that Professor Schoenbaum is now affiliated with the Communist-Czechoslovakian Government of Premier Gottwald. This informant did not know what degree of friendship existed between Sheldon and his uncle, but advised that Sheldon, during World War II, spoke in terms that would indicate at that time he was very proud of his uncle. T-5 characterized Sheldon as a typical Czechoslovakian intellectual who is continually striving, under all circumstances, to act as opportunist for his own personal gain. (S)

Confidential Informant T-1 (State Department, New York) advised that employee, when interviewed for a position in 1947, gave as a reference one Anthony Fried, Industrial Construction Company, New York City. He described Fried as a friend who has known him for over twenty years.

Confidential Informant T-2 [redacted] advised that Anthony Fried became a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia soon after his return to liberated Czechoslovakia in the Autumn of 1945. (S)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that Fried filed a petition for naturalization on February 20, 1948, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. His petition has not as yet been acted upon.

Confidential Informants T-9 [redacted] reliable, active paid, CP matters), T-10 [redacted] discontinued). T-11 [redacted] active paid, reliable member CP) and T-15 [redacted] reliable active paid Communist Party/member), who were acquainted with Communist activities in the New York area, were contacted with negative results, to determine if Sheldon was a member of the Communist Party in the New York City area. ~~(S)~~

b7D

Confidential Informant T-12 (confidential source of information known to the agents of the New York Office) reported that on September 11, 1946, Lubomir Linhart, representative of the Czechoslovakian Film Industry, who was then visiting the United States, contacted the employee at the office of the "New Yorske Listy" publishing company. The nature of this contact was not known by the informant, however, confidential informant T-5 has identified Linhart as a well known Czechoslovakian Communist. ~~(S)~~

Neighbors, references consider Sheldon to be anti-Communist and a loyal American citizen.

Reports to CSC August 5, 1948; reports to State Department August 5, 1948; reports to Department March 29, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" February 4, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department May 31, 1949.

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Classified by SP2 [unclear] bce
Declassify on 06/01/2035
9-19-85*

MR. LEROY LEWIS
Country Specialist
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Employee was born June 25, 1926 at Kursk, Russia. He was formerly employed as a clerk in the American Embassy, Moscow, Russia.

leads for investigation

Washington T-1 (technical surveillance on Mrs. Lewis) advised that on March 30, 1967 employee was a dinner guest at the home of James and Shirley Lewis. (X)

Shirley Lewis is the wife of a former code clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, James William Lewis. Reliable informants have advised that she met her husband in Moscow and she has admitted being closely associated with the KGB in Moscow. Since arriving in the United States informants have advised that she has been a frequent visitor at the Soviet Embassy and at the homes of members of the embassy staff. She has reportedly been a close friend of several individuals in Washington, D. C. who were involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy and she received considerable attention in Washington as a result of a speech she made to the students of Western High School, Washington, D. C. on May 6, 1947. Newspaper accounts of this speech reflect that several of the students walked out of the assembly hall in protest against "the Russian propaganda." (X)

Results of investigation

Washington T-1 upon request had no additional information.

Washington T-2 (technical surveillance on Mr. and Mrs. William J. Johnson) and Washington T-3 (technical surveillance on Ellsworth Raymond) advised that employee was a close friend and associate of Ellsworth L. Raymond and his wife Anna in 1946. (X)

Anna Raymond, wife of Ellsworth Raymond, was a Russian national and married Raymond while Raymond was employed in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia. Her maiden name is Anna Yelizaveta Polotskaya. Reliable informants have advised that they believe her to have been an agent of the Russian Police and Raymond has described his wife as an "NKVD agent or the street-walking type." Her father, mother, two brothers and a sister, all Russian citizens, still reside in Russia. (X)

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

121-5289

Clegg _____

Class # 3

Nichols _____

D. F. Young, VAB

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Recon. _____

Conny _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DMY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reliable informants have advised that Raymond was permitted to resign from the State Department as he had violated a foreign service regulation by marrying a foreign national while on a foreign post. The Raymonds have been reported as being close friends of Clara Lewis. (S)

Washington 1-2 and 6-5 advised that on August 3, 1946 the Raymonds had a party at their home. Among the guests were Clara Lewis; Henry L. Ware and his wife; Mr. Arthur Isaac Sulz; William Persian Robert Johnson and his wife Annette; and Edwin Leroy Smith. (S)

Henry L. Ware has been reported to have attended a university in Moscow, Russia from 1932 to 1937. He was reportedly a frequent contact of officers of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., a frequent contact of individuals involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1930s, and was also an associate of active members of the Communist Party and a close associate of Clara Lewis. (S)

Arthur Isaac Sulz was born in Russia and is a naturalized American citizen. He has also been reported as a frequent contact of officials of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and of known members of the Communist Party. Informants have advised that his brother Joseph is a member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and that he, Arthur Sulz, is a close friend of Clara Lewis. William Persian Robert Johnson has been reported to have been a teacher for the Russian Government in Russia from 1934 to 1937 and his wife was reportedly a teacher for the Russian Government in Russia from 1932 to 1939. They were married in Russia in 1936. (S)

Informants have advised that in 1946 the War Department was planning to discharge Ellsworth Raymond from his War Department post due to his having married a Russian national. Edwin Smith contacted the Raymonds and kept them advised of the plans of the War Department in this connection. He advised Raymond that the Army wanted to get rid of him as they thought his wife was an NKVD agent. Smith boasted to the Raymonds that he had obtained this information from a security officer in the State Department. (S)

b7D

Seattle 1-1 [redacted] discontinued and reliable was used as a double agent in case entitled "Alley. Espionage - X") advised that she met the employee in 1941 in Russia and knew him until she left Russia in June 1941. (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

Employers, associates and neighbors advised that they believed him to be loyal.

None of the above Informants will testify before a Jury by Court.

Report to CIC dated 10, 1948; to Department December 1, 1948.

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Received March 26, 1948. In criminal prosecution by the Department.
June 18, 1948.

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DATE 9-19-85 BY SP2 Twp/bca

ALIS DE SOLA
aka Alis de Sola Skelly,
Alice de Sola, Mrs. Milton Skelly
Radio Script Writer - Appointee
International Broadcasting Division
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Mrs. Skelly was born September 26, 1902 at Stendal, Germany. She holds derivative citizenship through her father who was naturalized on August 19, 1889, Court of Common Pleas, New York, New York. She is reported to be friendly and to have collaborated in writing endeavors with Helen Gahagan Douglas, present Congresswoman from California.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Guy Hickok advised that he had known Alis De Sola as a fellow employee at OIAA from about 1942 to 1945. He stated that he received the idea she was very interested at that time in glorifying Russia and she seemed to follow the Russian "line of propaganda." He added that at that time everyone was more or less in favor of Russia as an ally. Hickok stated his opinion that she was a Russian sympathizer was based on the fact that she was bitter at all times against the Franco government in Spain and that she was always inserting praise of Russia in her South American programs. He stated that if the employee is as enthusiastic about Russians now as she was when he knew her, he did not feel she should be employed by the State Department. He added that he has no present information as to her current feelings and was unwilling to testify before a Loyalty Board.

Ralph De Sola advised that he is a very distant relative of Alis De Sola and that he had been a member of the Communist Party but had broken with the Party prior to 1937. De Sola advised that he had a conversation about 1937 or 1938 with the employee at a time when she was not cognizant of the fact that he had broken with the Party. She advised him she had just returned from Europe and during the return voyage had met a United States Army General returning from a tour of duty in Germany. She said she had been "straightening him out." De Sola understood the employee to mean that she had sought to influence the General toward the Communistic viewpoint. The informant reported that the employee's brother, Frank De Sola, told him that she was "just one neurotic all out for the cause." The informant understood this to mean the Communist cause. He further advised that about 1940 he was contacted by a Civil Service investigator by the name of Hendricks (ph.) who was investigating

123-2280

Class 3

S. Blair:JHK:MBF

Alis De Sola. Hendricks exhibited photostatic copies of a Communist Party petition for Peter V. Cacchione (deceased Communist Party functionary), who was running for Councilman in Brooklyn. He believed the petition was dated in 1939 or 1940. The address listed for Alis De Sola on the petition turned out to be that of a cigar or candy store on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. He added that during World War II he had lunch with Stephen Naft, who he advised was responsible for him breaking with the Communist Party. Naft advised him that he was working for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and that Alis De Sola was likewise employed there. He alleged that every piece of radio material furnished by him to her was changed to give it a pro-Communist slant.

Ralph De Sola advised that he did not know whether or not the employee was a Communist Party member but believed that she was not a member; however, she talked as an active sympathizer with the Communist Party. He was unwilling to testify before a Loyalty Board.

Stephen Naft furnished a signed statement in which he advised that he had met the employee approximately 1941 while they were working for the OIAA. He advised that since he left the employ of Tass (Soviet News Agency) in 1933 he had openly opposed the Communist and present Russian Government. He alleged that he found the employee to be hostile to him and subsequently attributed this attitude to the fact that she was bitter when he said anything unfavorable concerning Russia. He alleged that she was insistent that he make only favorable remarks concerning Russia. He cited as a specific instance that she had objected to his defense of the Polish Government in exile in a report he had submitted. She based her objection on the ground that Russia was a major ally. He stated, "From discussions I had with her, there was no doubt in my mind that she was at least a follower of the Communist Party Line at that time." Naft indicated he would consider testifying before a Loyalty Board when requested and only if expenses were paid.

A check of the Civil Service Commission files in New York failed to reflect said agency had investigated Alis De Sola. Hilton T. Hendrix, Assistant Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Denver, Colorado, advised that he had no present recollection of ever investigating Alis De Sola. He stated that he had contacted Ralph De Sola and vaguely recalled once having seen on a document relating to Communist Party activities the name of a woman whose last name was De Sola and had jokingly asked Ralph De Sola if she was his wife.

The files of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., reflect that a Rose De Sola, 2164A Fulton Street, Brooklyn, signed a Communist Party nominating petition on September 29, 1940 in Kings County, New York, for candidates Cacchione, Campbell, and for Polonsky and Osheroff. Records of the Board of Elections, Kings County, reflect that on June 23, 1940, Rose De Sola, 2164A Fulton Street, Brooklyn,

registered, at which time she stated she was 43 years old, married, had lived in the city and state for 43 years. The employee was 38 years of age in 1940 and has not spent her entire life in the United States.

Harry W. Pascoe advised that he was a fellow employee of Alis De Sola at the OIMM. He stated that the employee had expressed pro-Soviet views during the time he was associated with her and added that such views were in line with those held by many people in the office during the war period. He stated that such views did not in any way indicate to him sympathy with Russian ideology and that to his knowledge Alis De Sola was not connected with the Communist Party in any way. He added that he considered the employee to be a "liberal" in that "she was an ardent supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt." He informed that he has had no contact with Alis De Sola since 1945.

In an application dated January 7, 1942 submitted by Alis De Sola for a position with the Office for Emergency Management she listed various organizations she had been connected with, including the Committee to Defend America.

The Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War was described as a Communist led organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, and in 1948 was described by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as an organization which had been "inspired and dominated by the Communist Party."

Most employers and fellow employees, as well as neighbors, recalling Alis De Sola commented favorably as to her loyalty. Her associates, acquaintances and references, except as indicated, commented favorably on her loyalty.

Reports to Civil Service Commission March 28, 1949; to State Department December 13, 1948 and March 18, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" - June 14, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP2 Tmp/bcc
Declassify on: OADR
9-17-85

CHARLES WHEELER THAYER
Chief
International Broadcasting Division
Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Thayer was born February 9, 1910 at Villa Nova, Pennsylvania. He was head of Voice of America (VOA); however, State Department failed to request an investigation of him under this program on the technicality he was exempt as a Presidential appointee. Discreet inquiry developed the fact that Thayer succeeded in getting State Department investigation of him suppressed through intervention of his brother-in-law, Charles "Chip" Bohlen, State Department Counselor, with Undersecretary of State Robert Lovett.

Basis for Investigation

A loyalty investigation was instituted on the basis of information from Washington T-1 (Security Division, State Department) who had been advised by Washington T-2 (John Kasunich, former Assistant Naval Attaché at Belgrade and presently employed by CIA) that while Thayer was stationed at Belgrade, Yugoslavia as Chief of the OSS Military Mission, he was very friendly with the Russians. Further, he exhibited pro-Titoism and opposition to General Mihailovich. Washington T-2 further reported that Thayer had on his staff two individuals, Alexander Vucinich and Michael Boro Petrovich, who the informant described as Communists and who, while at Bari, Italy during World War II, exhibited evidence of being Communists.

Results of Investigation

Re-contact with Washington T-1, supra, revealed that Alexander Vucinich and his brother, Wayne, both of whom served with OSS at Bari, Italy and Belgrade, Yugoslavia during World War II, have been described by individuals familiar with them as being pro-Tito, pro-Russian, pro-Communists. Reliable informants acquainted with the Vucinich brothers prior to World War II also reported that they followed the Communist Party line. Michael Petrovich was considered by fellow OSS employees to be pro-Tito and associated with the Tito Partisans and the Communist element.

Upon re-interview, Washington T-2 refused to furnish any information, stating that his views were a matter of record.

b7D

Washington T-14 ([redacted]) advised that he was in Belgrade in 1944 as an employee of the United States Government during the time that Thayer was stationed there. He became well acquainted with Thayer and stated that Thayer was guilty of reporting false information regarding Tito to Washington. He played up Tito and suppressed the facts regarding Tito's desire of forming a Balkan Confederacy, which would one day become but another Soviet state. He pointed out that American policy was decided in favor of Tito and that Thayer gave his full support to

S. Blair:ms
Class #3

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this program. The informant stated that it was well known in OSS and elsewhere that Thayer had several Communists on his staff but he was unable to recall their names. Thayer explained the presence of the Communists on his staff on the basis that they were necessary for successful dealings with Tito. The informant concluded that while he doubted Thayer's judgment in favoring Tito, he does consider him loyal to this country and one who would not knowingly betray any secrets or confidences to any foreign power. Washington T-14 is unwilling to testify before a Loyalty Board.

Albert E. Evans, Ossining, New York, formerly Senior Economic Officer at the American Embassy in Belgrade during February, 1945 - August, 1946, advised that the employee, as head of OSS in Belgrade, publicly showered too much of his attention at various receptions in Belgrade on Tito. Evans said that, in his opinion, if the employee were faced with placing the welfare of Russia over the welfare of America, the employee would choose the welfare of America.

Eric L. Pridonoff, San Marino, California, in a signed statement advised he arrived in Belgrade in March, 1945 to work for the American Embassy as an Economic Analyst. He stated that Lt. Col. Charles Thayer, as Chief of the OSS Military Mission to Yugoslavia, met him upon his arrival and informed him that it would be necessary to establish a friendly relationship between the governments of the United States and Yugoslavia. Thayer also indicated that if any questions arose or instructions were desired, he would be the man to supply them. Pridonoff stated that Thayer was without authority to make these statements to him and his party since they were employees of the State Department and not members of the Military Mission; that shortly after he commenced work at the Embassy, he received a report from an American citizen residing in Yugoslavia who had approached Colonel Thayer for economic help and had received a "brush off" when he indicated he was critical of the Communists and the intervention of the Soviet government in Yugoslavia. Pridonoff investigated the plight of stranded Americans who had been refused help and learned that these individuals were ones who had been critical of the Communist regime in Yugoslavia. He questioned Colonel Thayer concerning the refusal of the OSS Mission to help these Americans and Thayer dismissed the matter with a statement to the effect, "Oh, they were nothing but Nazi collaborators." Pridonoff claimed that there was no basis in fact for Thayer's statement to this effect.

In addition, Colonel Thayer expressed pro-Tito sentiments in political economic discussions which Pridonoff had with him. He alleged that in some dozen talks with Colonel Thayer he never once criticized the methods used by the Communists, either Russian or Yugoslav.

Pridonoff concluded that Thayer was not a good security risk because of his collaboration with the Communists and Soviet officials and because, according to an investigation which he conducted, Colonel Thayer engaged in black market operations while in Yugoslavia. He reportedly bought diamonds and cameras which were sent for resale into Italy and, through confederates, purchased American securities, paying ten

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cents on a dollar. Pridonoff arrived at the conclusion that a minimum of one-half million dollars was made by Colonel Thayer and members of his Mission by engaging in black market operations. Pridonoff is willing to testify before a Loyalty Board.

New York T-9

[redacted] stated that on one occasion the employee had been instructed not to employ an individual by the name of Vaso Trivanovich because the State Department Security Office had requested he not be employed. However, Thayer employed Trivanovich on a free lance basis in connection with the VOA program. The informant advised, however, that he does not question the employee's loyalty. The informant advised that if the employee were faced with the issue as to choosing between the security of the United States and the advancement of his own interests, he would be loyal; however, he feared that because of the employee's lack of maturity he might fail to recognize the issue and, consequently, would harm the United States. New York T-9 was unwilling to testify.

b7D

Washington T-5 [redacted] reliable, discontinued, never paid) advised that Trivanovich was the Press Officer for the Communist Yugoslav Embassy in the United States and had written a pamphlet in 1946 critical of General Marshall. The pamphlet stated that Marshall ruled a powerful officers group in the Pentagon which had tried to stop the spread of Communism in the Balkans by supporting General Mihailovich.

A New York Informant

[redacted] advised that he had been invited to the VOA radio station in New York City for consultation and became friendly with Thayer, then the head of VOA. The informant stated he made a number of suggestions to make the program more effective for the Soviet people but found his suggestions had been perverted and colored with Communist Party line propaganda. He protested to Thayer, pointing out that the broadcast sounded pro-Soviet. Thayer became quite upset although he denied that the broadcast could be construed as pro-Soviet. The informant advised Thayer denied being pro-Soviet; however, he (the informant) considered Thayer in that light. (X)

Subsequent to this meeting with Thayer, the informant was approached by a woman who he believed was a representative of the "Daily Worker." She inquired about his visits to the VOA radio station. This individual again visited the informant's residence and questioned his wife about this matter. Subsequently, two men representing themselves as correspondents of the Federated Press requested an interview and they conducted the same line of inquiry as the woman from the "Daily Worker." After these visits, the informant complained to Thayer, who, he said, became embarrassed and excited. This informant was not available to testify before a Loyalty Board. (X)

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper. On March 29, 1944, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Federated Press as a Communist controlled organization.

Except as noted above, the employee's superiors, associates and acquaintances have commented favorably on his loyalty. They have explained his support of Tito on

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the basis that he was carrying out his assigned duty of establishing friendly relations with Tito in accord with established policy of the American Government. He has been described as an admirer of the Russian people but opposed to the Communist system. A few of those who have commented at above on the question of the employee's loyalty relative to his association with pro-Communists and his attitude on Tito have been: Frank C. Wisner, Assistant Director, CIA; Constantine A. Fotitch, former royal Yugoslav Ambassador to U. S.; General William Donovan, former head of OSS; Ambassador Walter Thurston, Mexico City; and, Ambassador Cavendish W. Cannon, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Reports to CSC on June 21, 1949; reports to Department June 21, 1949. Foreign investigation pending.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950. No final advice re any possible prosecution by Department February 14, 1949.

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Classified by SP2 TAP/bcc
Declassify on 03/09
9-19-85

GEORGE LEONARD TRAGER
Language Instructor - Appointee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

George Leonard Trager was born on March 22, 1906 at Newark, New Jersey. He was employed as an Instructor at Adams State Normal School, Alamosa, Colorado, from 1934 until 1936 and at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, from September, 1946 until June 1, 1949. Trager has previously resided at 122 San Luis Avenue, Alamosa, Colorado, 1703 Harvard Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 133 Osborne Terrace, Newark, New Jersey, and 410 Whitney, New Haven, Connecticut. He married Sadie Brabella.

Begin for Investigation

On November 21, 1947, Oklahoma City T-1 [redacted] (of known reliability) advised that George Leonard Trager was friendly with Maurice Billy Ogden, a reported Communist Party member, while on the campus of the University of Oklahoma.

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Results of Investigation

Oklahoma City T-1, when re-contacted, stated he had not personally observed Trager in the company of Maurice Billy Ogden and could not recall the source of his information that the employee was friendly with Ogden. He could furnish no additional data regarding the employee. A reliable informant has advised that Maurice Billy Ogden, a student at the University of Oklahoma, is a member of the Campus Branch of the Communist Party, and a member of the State Secretariat, Communist Party of Oklahoma.

On October 19, 1940, Denver T-1 [redacted] formerly of the Alamosa, Colorado Police Department, and of known reliability) advised that in a letter dated May 7, 1935 to the Editor of the Alamosa Daily Courier, Alamosa, Colorado, George L. Trager, 122 San Luis Avenue, Alamosa, Colorado, criticized an editorial published on May 6, 1935. This editorial condemned the kidnapping and beating of two alleged Communists at Gallup, New Mexico, and opposed giving them Government protection. A number of acquaintances at Alamosa, Colorado advised that they would be reluctant to vouch for Trager's loyalty although they have no specific information to offer other than the fact he wrote the above-mentioned letter to the Alamosa Daily Courier in 1935.

In July, 1947, Honolulu T-1 (highly confidential source known to the Honolulu Office) informed that the names "Dr. George L. Trager and Sadie, 1703 Harvard Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.", "Sadie and George Trager, University of Oklahoma, Norman,

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Class 3

O.J. Auerswald:EHC

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Oklahoma," and "G.S. Treger, 133 Osborne Terrace, Newark, New Jersey" [reported in address books maintained by Dr. and Mrs. John E. Reinecke.] Honolulu T-2 (U.S. Censorship Office, Honolulu, T.H.) advised that in 1944 Mr. George L. Treger, 410 Whitney Street, New Haven, Connecticut, was among over one hundred recipients of a circular letter sent out by Dr. John Ernest Reinecke. Reliable informants have identified Reinecke and his wife as members of the Communist Party.

A representative number of fellow employees, neighbors, and acquaintances who were interviewed described Treger as a loyal American.

The informants previously mentioned are not willing to testify at a loyalty hearing concerning information furnished by them.

Reports to CCC, June 21, 1949; to Department June 21, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty" - September 2, 1949. No criminal prosecution by Department - June 27, 1949.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED*

FLORENCE ELEANOR THOMASON
Nee Smith
Clerk - Stenographer
Division of the United Nations
Economic and Social Affairs
Department of State

*Classified by SP2
Declassify on: DADR
10-10-75*

Background

Florence Thomason was born June 5, 1909 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation initiated under provisions of the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Pittsburgh Confidential Informant T-1 (of known reliability, anonymous source known only to the Pittsburgh Division) states that the name and address of Mrs. Florence Thomason appeared on the mailing list of the Contemporary Bookshop of Pittsburgh in 1942. Pittsburgh Confidential Informant T-2 [] paid Party member, discontinued) states Contemporary Bookshop now defunct, was an outlet for Communist literature in Pittsburgh.

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Pittsburgh Confidential Informant T-3 [an anonymous source known only to the Pittsburgh Division] stated that the name of Mrs. Florence Thomason was on the mailing list in 1941 of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.] The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. Pittsburgh Confidential Informant T-4 (an anonymous source known only to the Pittsburgh Division) advised that the 1944 mailing list for the "Daily Worker," maintained by the Communist Party, Pittsburgh District, contained the name of Mrs. Florence S. Thomason. The "Daily Worker" is the east coast daily newspaper of the Communist Party, which Party has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. ~~(S)~~

Pittsburgh Confidential Informant I-5 of known reliability [] paid Party member active) stated that he recalled a woman named Thomason whom he believed to be identical with Florence S. Thomason was associated with Marion Schultz, a known Communist Party member of the Pittsburgh District. This informant did not know the extent of the association and had no knowledge that Thomason was a Communist Party member. The informant was not willing to testify.

Business associates, references and neighbors all advised that Thomason is reliable, loyal and enjoys a good reputation.

123-4026
Class #3
P.A. Turner;zg,lgh:pey

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Signature]

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Reports to CSD January 9, 1950; to Department of State, December 28, 1949.

Disposition

None in file - February 15, 1950.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-19-85 BY SP2 TAP/jcc

SIDNEY WEINTRAUB
Aka Sidney Weintraub
Foreign Service Appointee
United States Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Weintraub was born on May 18, 1922, at Brooklyn, New York. Employed as Reporter with the Beckley Post-Herald Newspaper, Beckley, West Virginia until his appointment as Foreign Service Officer with the Foreign Service of the State Department.

Basis for Investigation

Mrs. Charlotte Fleshman, Pontiac, Illinois, advised that Sidney Weintraub was definitely Communistic in thought, admittedly so, but not a Communist Party member because joining the Communist Party would be political suicide when he wants into the diplomatic service of the State Department.

Results of Investigation

Mrs. Charlotte Fleshman, 119 South Hill Street, Pontiac, Illinois, formerly City Editor of the Beckley Post-Herald Newspaper, Beckley, West Virginia, reliability unknown, advised that Weintraub believed that the Communistic form of Government in Russia is preferable over the form of Government in the United States and stated that he did not join the Communist Party because it would be political suicide as he would not be able to get a job with the State Department.

Charles Edward Jones, Telegraph Editor of the Beckley Post-Herald News paper, Beckley, West Virginia, reliability not known, advised that Weintraub has no business with the State Department because he does "lip service for the Communists and follows the Communist Party line."

Nancy Jane Harricks, Society Editor of the Beckley Post-Herald Newspaper, Beckley, West Virginia, reliability not known, stated that she was surprised to learn that Weintraub had been hired by the State Department because he is definitely sympathetic to Communism.

Many fellow employees, neighbors and associates consider Weintraub as loyal.

Mrs. Charlotte Fleshman, Charles Edward Jones, and Nancy Jane Harricks were willing to testify before a Loyalty Review Board.

Reports to CSC, April 26, 1949; to Department, April 26, 1949.

121-16555

Class #3

John T. Harrington:ehc:zg

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Disposition

None received in file, February 19, 1950.

No criminal prosecution by the Department by letter dated June 15, 1949.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

STANLEY WILCOX
Research Analyst - Employee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

1248073
Declassify on: 03APR
1971
b7D

Background

Stanley Wilcox was born February 20, 1913, in New York City, New York, to American born parents.

Basis for Investigation

The records of Washington T-1 (Security Division, State Department) reflect that employee had been an associate of Ellsworth Raymond, William H. E. Johnson and his wife, Anette Fox Johnson, and Jessie Rubin. Wilcox was said to have taken Russian lessons from Miss Rubin and had recommended her for a position in the Military Intelligence Service. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Ellsworth Raymond were discharged by the War Department for security reasons. Miss Rubin was notified June 30, 1947, that she "was found unsuitable for continued government employment."

Results of Investigation

On recontact, Washington T-1 stated that Rubin's employment with the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service was terminated because of questionable loyalty.

Jessie Rubin, also known as Chasia Ruba and Assi Rubina, was observed by Bureau agents contacting Gaik Ovakinian on January 23, 1941, and February 20, 1941, in New York City. Ovakinian was deported from the United States because of alleged Soviet espionage activity.

The records of Washington T-3 (Military Intelligence Division) reflect that Jessie Rubin furnished Stanley Wilcox's name as a reference. Wilcox in reply stated "I highly recommend Miss Rubin whose discretion, intelligence and knowledge had been intimately tested during a year and one-half of frequent meetings." T-3's records further reflected that William Herman Eckhart Johnson, his wife Anette and Ellsworth Lester Raymond were suspected of being responsible for a leak of information concerning the activities of the Military Intelligence Service in Russia. Mrs. Johnson's brother, one David Fox, was believed to have been an NKVD Agent or closely associated with the NKVD. Johnson was suspected of passing information to Fox. Raymond is married to Anna Grigorievna Palsova, a Soviet national and reliably reported to have been an NKVD Agent. Washington T-4

[redacted] stated that in 1944 and early 1945, Wilcox stated that he was acquainted with a Russian girl who was [redacted] ~~(S)~~

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121-937

Class # 3
R. MILWARD:mjt:pwj

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[well versed in the Party-line and from a description furnished T-4 by T-1 it was believed that the girl was Jessie Rubin. T-4 declined to testify since he intended being out of the United States.] (ex)

A large number of fellow employees and acquaintances in Washington, D. C., stated that they were aware of Wilcox's interest in the Russian language and of his friendliness toward one or more of the persons mentioned above but that they considered him entirely loyal to this country. Mr. Michael Ginsburg, Bloomington, Indiana, advised that he is the former supervisor of Wilcox having been Chief of the Political Section of the USSR Branch, Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State. Ginsburg stated Wilcox had constantly tried to convince him that Soviet Russia had a sound democratic system and that he did not consider Wilcox an objective or critical analyst of Soviet Russian policy. He further stated that he was told by Wilcox that Wilcox was friendly with William H. E. Johnson, his wife, Annette, Ellsworth Raymond and a close friend of Jessie Rubin. Wilcox stated that Rubin was an employee of the Soviet Government; that she had gone to Russia where she was a contributor to many Soviet newspapers. Wilcox requested Ginsburg's assistance in obtaining a position for Jessie Rubin in the State Department. Ginsburg stated that he definitely considered Rubin to be of Soviet affiliation. Other persons interviewed who were acquainted with Wilcox advised that they consider him loyal.

Reports to the CSC March 1, 1948; to Department October 5, 1948.

Disposition

"Retained" September 20, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department November 24, 1948.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPLICANT'S

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-25-85 BY Sgt. J. P. G.

Membership in Cited
Organizations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-24-03 BY SP/ox/ka

GLADYS ARCHER
nee Rowe
Voice of America
State Department
Applicant

Background

Applicant was born May 23, 1909, at Burgaw, Pender County, North Carolina. Her brother, Roy Rowe, has served one term as a Representative and two terms as a Senator in the North Carolina Legislature. In 1948 she was employed as a stenographer by the Joint Committee on Labor Management Relations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Basis of Investigation

Instituted under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant T-2 (a highly reliable confidential source known to the Washington Field Office) reported that on May 31, 1942, applicant was on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association. The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

A number of neighbors and acquaintances were interviewed and furnished favorable information concerning applicant's character and loyalty.

Reports to State Department - July 22, 1948, and November 22, 1948.
Reports to CSC - August 11, 1948.

Disposition

None received - February 13, 1950

123-474

Class 3

W. E. Leishear:jen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-24-85 BY SP2T.mf/bcc

CORINNE RUTH GINSBERG
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Corinne Ruth Ginsberg was born July 11, 1921, at New York City.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation conducted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-2 (records of Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York PD) advised that Corinne Ginsberg was a member of the Winter Summer Chapter of the American Student Union at Hunter College and attended a District Executive meeting of the American Student Union at the College of the City of New York on July 12, 1940. T-2 further advised that the name of Corinne Ginsberg appeared on a list of delegates to the American Peace Mobilization held at Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1940. T-2 will not testify.

The American Student Union has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the American Peace Mobilization has been cited by the Attorney General as being a Communist organization.

The confidential investigative files of CSC at Washington, D. C. reflect that Corinne Ginsberg was afforded a hearing by the Civil Service Commission at New York City on August 9, 1943, and at that time she admitted that she had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and the American Student Union.

Fellow employees, neighbors, social acquaintances and references interviewed during the course of investigation were unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning Ginsberg's activity in the American Student Union or the American Peace Mobilization. These individuals stated that they considered her of good reputation and loyal.

Reports to State Department October 14, 1948, and January 18, 1949.
Reports to CSC February 1, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

123-1915

Class #3

C. M. Noone:eb:zg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-24-85 BY SP2/tp/lbe

CYLU

ARNOLD ROBERT HARMAN
Voice of America Program - Applicant

Background

Arnold Robert Harman was born June 27, 1918, at Seattle, Washington.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Seattle T-2

b7D

advised Harman was member of the University Branch of the Young Communist League in 1942, but discontinued attending meetings in April 1942. He did not personally see Harman at any meetings but advised he understood Harman was a member in 1942.

Investigation disclosed Elmer Harman and Emma Taylor Harman are Harman's brother and sister-in-law.

Reliable confidential informants have advised that Elmer Harman was a member of the Communist Party Branch 34, Seattle, in 1943, also that Elmer Harman attended Communist Party meetings in 1947. Reliable confidential informants have also advised that Emma Taylor Harman has been very active in the Communist Party and Communist front organizations as a member of the party.

Investigation through former associates, acquaintances, teachers, employers and references revealed Harman is considered a loyal citizen. One acquaintance termed Harman a "liberal" but not a Communist and is loyal. Another stated he expressed opposition to high profits of the capitalistic system.

The Young Communist League, and the Communist Party have been named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC November 15, 1949; to State Department June 11, 1948.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

123-10

ROBERT E. RASMUSSEN:cg
123-10
Class 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-24-85 BY SP2108/lbe

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

'ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.'

FRED CHARLES HOLLING, JR.
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Classified by *SP2 Staff Sec*
Declassify on: OADR

10-10-85

Background

Holling was born November 18, 1923 at San Francisco. Recently married Harriet Gilbert of Dorset, Vermont.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

b7D

Results of Investigation

San Francisco Confidential Informant T-1, an individual of unknown reliability stated that the mail addressed to Holling included the East Coast Communist newspaper "The Daily Worker," an occasional copy of the "Daily Peoples World" and various information bulletins mailed from the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C. Various confidential informants, all of whom are members of the Communist Party and highly reliable, revealed that the local Communist Party Clubs conduct annual drives for the support of the "Daily Peoples World" and that these drives are coordinated by Communist Party Headquarters in San Francisco. The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

San Francisco Confidential Informant T-3, [of known reliability (a highly confidential source known only to the San Francisco Division)], stated that Fred Holling of 1027 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California, was a member of the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco in 1945.] Confidential Informant SF-1341, of known reliability (technical surveillance on George Eltenton, alleged Communist espionage agent), stated that Fred Holling contacted Dorothy Eltenton, who is known by the informant to be a paid employee of the American-Russian Institute, to request that Eltenton speak before the Slavic Society on June 7, 1944. Eltenton agreed to make the requested speech, the topic of which was to be "Women in the Soviet Union." The American-Russian Institute of San Francisco is an organization which the Attorney General has declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. None of the informants referred to above gave a signed statement and all decline to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Mr. Joseph E. Lateano, former supervisor of Holling at the University of California, states that Holling was not required to enter the Service during the recent war because he was a conscientious objector. (This information has been confirmed through the Selective Service Files.) He added that Holling always made statements implying that if his fellow employees were smart they also would not be required to enter the Service.

123-2313
Class 3
P. A. Turner:JHK

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reverend Ellis Cowling, Poughkeepsie, New York, and Mr. Jacob Baker of New York City, advised that Harriet Gilbert, who is now the wife of Holling, stated that she had attended the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Sciences in New York City for one year. Both individuals stated that she was not aware that this was a Communist-operated school. The Attorney General has ruled that the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Sciences, New York City, falls within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The character and reputation of Holling and his wife are generally considered good by co-workers, references and neighbors.

Reports to CSC December 9, 1948; to Department of State December 6, 1948.

Disposition

None in file on February 14, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-7-85 BY SP2 Tag/kae

EARL CARD KENNEDY
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background
Kennedy was born December 25, 1921, at Hackensack, New Jersey. He has engaged in publicity work since 1939.

Basis for Investigation
Investigation of Kennedy was instituted as a result of a request received from Voice of America, Department of State, under Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation
Election records, Borough of Manhattan, reflected that Kennedy registered with the American Labor Party in 1946, 1947 and 1948. His wife, Lucille Kennedy nee Sloane, registered with the American Labor Party from 1945 through 1948. The ALP has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.

Mrs. Rodney Erickson, Kennedy's supervisor at the Young and Rubicam Company, advised that Kennedy had become acquainted with Barney Josephson, owner of the Cafe Society night club as a result of his assignment in search of entertainment for new talent. He advised that Josephson was known to be an associate of persons considered to be subversive. He believed, however, that this association was not a close friendship but rather of a business nature. On March 10, 1947, the "New York World Telegram" carried an article by Frederick Waltman in which it is alleged that the Cafe Society night club is a gathering place for Communist intellectuals. In this article Josephson allegedly announced he was a Communist and sent congratulations to Earl Browder in 1942, congratulating him on his release from the Atlanta Prison.

Mr. E. W. S. Chailly, superintendent-in-charge, of the apartment house where Kennedy resides noted that although he could furnish no specific information concerning Communist sympathies on the part of Kennedy and his wife, it is his belief that they are Communically inclined. He stated this belief is based on discussions which he had with them in which it seemed to him that they would always favor Communism. He also stated that he had seen bills in the trash can from Kennedy's apartment from the Cafe Society night club for drinks bought at that place, addressed to the Kennedys. He stated he had heard that this was a favorite hangout of Communists.

New York 1-3 [redacted] superintendent-in-charge of apartment house where a membership director resided, not paid, discontinued as confidential informant and now utilized as a source of information) who is of known reliability furnished a photographic copy of a 1945 Sacco-Vanzetti Club Communist Political Association

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123-3287

Class # 3

P. A. TURNER:cg

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file card which reflected that Incille Sloane No. 21244, was a member of the club. The Communist Political Association has been declared as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Former business associates and references contacted advised they believed Kennedy is loyal and of good character and reputation.

Reports to CSC August 25, 1949; reports to Department of State August 17, 1949.

Disposition

"Investigated under P. L. 402. Applicant failed to obtain security clearance." October 14, 1949.

Sadi Ibrahim Koylan
Turkish Translator-Announcer (Applicant)
International Broadcasting Division
State Department
New York, New York

Background

Sadi Ibrahim Koylan was born February 4, 1919, at Istanbul, Turkey, and is not a U. S. citizen. He is a nephew of the late M. Munir Ertegun, Turkish ambassador to the United States until 1944.

Basis for Investigation

Koylan was investigated as an applicant under the Voice of America program, during April and May, 1949.

Results of Investigation

Washington Confidential Informant T-1 (Highly Confidential Source, having access to records of the Washington Bookshop Association) advised in February, 1944, that Sadi Koylan, 1606 23rd Street, Northwest, was listed as an active member in the Washington Bookshop, having last paid dues on July 23, 1943. The address 1606 23rd Street, Northwest, was reported by Washington Field to be the address of the Turkish Embassy. Investigation reflected that Koylan had resided there with his uncle, the former ambassador. Washington T-1 will not be available to testify.

The Washington Bookshop Association is an organization that has been declared by the Attorney General to be a Communist organization.

A representative number of persons acquainted with the applicant in New York City and at Washington, D. C., including references, neighbors, fellow employees and social acquaintances commented favorably on Koylan's character and furnished no derogatory information regarding his character, reputation, or loyalty.

Reports to CSC May 19, 1949; to State Department May 11, 1949.

Disposition

None in file, February 14, 1950.

123-2835 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

C.M.NOONE/hb

DATE 11-10-85 BY SP2taf/6ca

Class 3

(344)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-10-85 BY SP/MS/BS

FRANKLIN HAMILIN LITTELL
aka Frank Littell,
Franklin C. Littell, Frank Litell
Voice of America - Applicant

Background Franklin Hamlin Littell was born at Syracuse, New York, on June 20, 1917, and has been affiliated with the Methodist Church as a minister since 1940.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was instituted under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Applicant appeared before the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee Hearing February 14, 1938, at which time he stated that he represented the National Council of Methodist Youth and held the office of Social-Action Chairman. Among other things he advised the committee that he personally served on the National Board of the American Youth Congress and as a delegate to the Christian Youth Movement in New York. When the applicant was asked by a committee member what he would do in case an army was invading his home and was about to harm his mother and sister he answered by stating that he would not bear arms in defense of the United States and that his mother and sister would not have him do it. He advised that his church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, had declared war as a social sin and had officially requested status such as the Society of Friends has long maintained. Applicant stated that he believed the President wanted to expand the military for purposes of backing an aggressive foreign war and protecting big business abroad.

Mr. Norman Will, Jr., Administrative Assistant, Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he had known the applicant for approximately twelve years. He advised that Littlell as a representative of the National Conference of Methodist Youth, was on the National Board of the American Youth Congress, with which organization he was affiliated in 1937 to 1939. Littlell, the National Council of Methodist Youth, was on the National Council of Methodist Youth Congress in 1939. According to Mr. Will, Littlell withdrew from the American Youth Congress while on its Board because of his recommendations became the American Youth Group since that date. Mr. Will advised that Littlell has offered no cooperation with any Communist Youth Federation for Social Service and that Littlell until a short time ago had been

(S)

241

123-3895

Class 3

J. J. Bresnahan/jb

a member of the Executive Committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. According to Mr. Bill, the Methodist Federation for Social Action was practically defunct during World War II but was taken over in 1945 or 1946 by one Dr. Wade C. Barclay, who is its present director. Mr. Bill stated that the leadership at present of the Methodist Federation for Social Action consists of those who are very influential in the formation of the Federation for Social Action policy and that some of these persons follow the Communist Party line. He went on to say that one Jack R. McMichael, who is Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, was formerly National Chairman of the American Youth Congress and that Mr. McMichael definitely follows the Communist Party line. Littell, according to Mr. Bill, along with others who are definitely in the minority, has been trying for some time to get McMichael ousted from the Methodist Federation for Social Action and that Littell has on all occasions taken a stand against the Communist Party.

Numerous associates, former professors and fellow ministers interviewed vouched for applicant's loyalty, the majority stating that Littell is vigorously opposed to the Communist Party policy and that he is a sincere pacifist.

The American Youth Congress was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Methodist Federation for Social Service was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948 as being among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief.

Reports to Department of State January 13, 1950, to CSC January 20, 1950.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-16-85 BY SP2 Taff/ka

ALEXANDER POLETT
aka Alex Polatsky
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Alexander Polett was born July 16, 1918, at New York City, New York, in United States of America in 1905, and was naturalized June 23, 1925. Father, Gusie Polatsky, born in Poland, naturalized August 6, 1929. Polett employed as associate editor by Tide Publishing Company, New York City, since 1945.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 30th Congress.

Results of Investigation

On a form dated June 20, 1949, signed by Polett, entitled "Department of State, Request for Investigation Data," which served as a basis for the investigation, he set out that he had been a member of the American Student Union in 1937 and 1938. The American Committee on Un-American Activities. Investigation at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, which was attended by Polett in 1937 and 1938, failed to confirm his affiliation with the American Student Union but Dean of Students, Frederick W. Maroney, advised that the American Student Union at Brooklyn College during 1937 and 1938, was recognized by the college authorities as "Communist dominated."

Records of the Board of Elections for New York for the year 1948, reflect that Alexander Polett registered American Labor Party. Records of the Board of Elections for Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that in 1945, Polett registered American Labor Party. Polett's wife, Louise Rishin registered with the American Labor Party in 1941. Her father, Solomon Rishin, and her mother, Bebbie Rishin, so registered from 1941 to 1945. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has cited the American Labor Party as a Communist front.

Business associates and neighbors were favorable as to Polett's loyalty. References endorsed. One described him as a "liberal thinker," but could not further define this meaning.

Reports to CSC, August 23, 1949 and September 21, 1949; To Department of State, August 5, 1949 and September 9, 1949.

Disposition
"P.L. 402 Investigation. Voice of America case. Not processed under
R. O. 9835" October 31, 1949.
121-3272 27 P. A. Turner:dhr:zg

Class 43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-10-85 BY SP2tag/bca

Amy Lyon Schaeffer, aka Amy Martha Schaeffer
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Amy Lyon Schaeffer was born on February 25, 1917, at New York City. Her father was born in Russia. In application, Miss Schaeffer noted as residence from 1917 to 1942, 748 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation conducted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Amy Lyon Schaeffer, while attending Bernard College, 1936-37, was an American Youth Congress delegate. The Civil Service files indicate that an investigation was conducted but nothing further reflecting adversely on Schaeffer's loyalty was found.

Frances Ann Henderson, an employee of the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., advised that she attended Bernard College with the applicant, and that while at college Miss Schaeffer was a member of the American Students Union and attended an American Youth Congress meeting as a delegate from Bernard College.

Records of Bernard College, New York City, reflect that the applicant had been a delegate to the American Youth Congress during 1936 and 1937.

The records of the Board of Elections, Bronx County, New York, reflect that Amy Schaeffer of 748 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, on March 28, 1938, registered as a member of the American Labor Party. She again registered as a member of the American Labor Party in 1941, and in 1943 and 1944 registered at the Board of Elections, Manhattan County, with the American Labor Party.

The American Students Union and the American Labor Party have both been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The American Youth Congress has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

123-1842

Class #3
E. F. Minoux:dhr/lww

Gen

Numerous persons including fellow employees, neighbors and associates were interviewed and furnished favorable information concerning Schaeffer's loyalty.

Reports to CSC October 7, 1948; to State Department October 1, 1948.

Disposition

None received in file, February 14, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-85 BY SP2

DATE /0-10-85 BY SP2 TAF/62

123-3062
Class #3

b7D

Detroit T-5 [redacted]

[redacted] advised that several meetings of the Communist Party groups had been held at the home of Isaac Ketola, Newberry, Michigan.

The Young Communist League and the Communist Party have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of E. O. 9835.

A number of employers, fellow employees, references and neighbors regard the Applicant as a loyal American.

Reports to CSC July 22, 1949; to State Department July 13, 1949.

Disposition

Investigated under P. L. 402, October 14, 1949.

DATE 10-20-85 BY S. S. S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-10-85 BY SP2 TAH/bce RALPH ALTMAN
Voice of America - Applicant

Background

Ralph Altman was born December 13, 1908, at New York City. He resided at 215 West 105 Street, New York City, with mother, Yetta, and brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel D. Dobrin, from 1942 to 1948.

Basis for Investigation
Investigation instituted under the provisions of Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that Ralph and Yetta Altman, 215 West 105 Street, New York City, signed the 1942 Communist Party nominating petition.

The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The FBI Laboratory compared the signature "Ralph Altman" on this petition with the known handwriting of the applicant and concluded that they were identical.

New York T-1 (highly confidential source known to the New York Office) advised that Pearl Dobrin and Lionel D. Dobrin, 215 West 105 Street, New York City, were both signers of the Communist Party election campaign petition for Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in 1943, who was the Communist Party candidate for New York City Councilman.

New York T-6 [redacted] former Communist Party member of Norman reliability) advised in 1944 he was positive that the applicant's brother, Bernard Altman, was a member of the Communist Party as evidenced by his consistent following of the Party line and his general attitude.

Neighbors, references, employers and business associates considered Ralph Altman loyal.

Reports to CSC December 20, 1948; to State Department December 14, 1948.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

123-2122

Class 3

A. Kayne/js/jks

af

jks

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-7-03 BY SP2 Taffee

JAMES DANIEL FREELAIN
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Mr. Freelain claims he was born at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on July 16, 1914. The records of the South Carolina Bureau of Vital Statistics fail to reflect any information regarding his birth date. Information in government files substantiates this claim. The captioned individual has been employed from 1942 until August, 1949 by the Municipal Government of New York City, New York. This employment was with the New York City Fire Department and Municipal Radio Station "WNYC."

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America.

Results of Investigation

New York Confidential Informant I-1 (the Bureau of Special Service and Investigations, New York City Police Department, reliable) reported that James Freelain, 419 West 128th Street, New York City, signed a Communist Party nominating petition in behalf of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., candidate for Councilman, City of New York, petition page number 475, in election district number nine, assembly district number 13, New York County, New York, on August 10, 1945.

Mr. Freelain's "Request for Investigation Data" form lists residence on his part at 419 West 128th Street, New York, New York, from August, 1944 until July, 1949.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect information similar to that attributed to New York Confidential Informant I-1.

The FBI laboratory conducted a handwriting examination wherein the specimens of the known handwriting prepared by James Daniel Freelain were compared with the above described signature appearing on said petition. The FBI laboratory concluded that these signatures were identical and were made by Freelain.

A representative number of individuals interviewed regarding this person did not furnish any information reflecting adversely on his loyalty.

The Communist Party is an organization declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

123-3493

Class 3

JAReilly:hsb

Reports to CSC November 28, 1949; to State Department November 17, 1949.

Disposition

None in file February 14, 1950.

THEODORE KAGHAN
aka Theodore Kane Cohen
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Applicant was born as Theodore Cohen on July 24, 1912, in Boston, Massachusetts. His name was changed legally to Theodore Kaghan by court order on October 14, 1942.

Basis for Investigation

This investigation was instituted under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant Washington T-1 (CSC, Washington, D. C.) advised that their files reflect that Theodore Kaghan, 310 West 47th Street, New York City, New York, signed a Communist Party nominating petition, number 2004, on September 16, 1939, in behalf of Isreal Amter, Communist Party candidate for Councilman, City of New York. Kaghan admitted to Washington T-1 that he signed this petition, knew it was a Communist Party petition, but denied intending to support the candidate thereon or the Communist Party.

A representative number of neighbors, fellow employees and associates considered the applicant to be loyal to the United States.

Photostatic copies of the above-mentioned Communist Party petition were made exhibits in this case and were furnished to CSC.

Reports to CSC August 19, 1949; to State Department October 5, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file - February 14, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-85 BY SP2 Top/bs

123-3106
Class #3
C. E. Sandall/eal/ms

MLB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-07 BY SP2278

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-10-85 BY SP2 TMR/kca

ALEX SARON
Voice of America Program

Background

Alex Saron born August 30, 1909, at New York, New York.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities show one Alex Saron, 356 West 20th Street, New York City, signed a 1940 Communist Party Nominating Petition for Browder and Ford. FBI Laboratory concluded Saron's signature on petition was written by the employee. Election registration records disclose Saron registered for the American Labor Party in 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1942.

Investigation disclosed Saron married Leona Feinstein in 1933, separated from her in 1937, and was divorced July 14, 1941. Investigation also disclosed Leona Saron was an ardent Communist, was branch organizer in the Chelsea District of the Communist Party in 1942, and at that time had been affiliated with the party for more than eight years. Miss Emily Thomas, 26 West 18th Street, a former neighbor advised the Sasons had been in complete agreement on "political questions;" that Leona Saron was a Communist and that Saron had been in complete agreement with her interests in the Communist Party.

Military Service Records reflect Saron was a member of the Army from May 7, 1942, to September 18, 1946, when he was honorably discharged. He received the World War II Victory Medal, American Theater Service Ribbon, Bronze Star Medal, EAME Theater Medal, Army of Occupation Medal and Croix de Guerre avec Palme (Belgium). School and employment records reflect no adverse loyalty information and former neighbors, acquaintances and associates consider Saron to be a loyal and patriotic citizen.

The American Labor Party was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Communist Party was named by the Attorney General as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC January 12, 1950; to State Department January 9, 1950.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950.

123-3884

Class 3

ROBERT E. RASMUSSEN:cg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/08 BY SP709/BK

Background Barbara Eleanor Borden
Aka Mrs. Richard Valente
Voice of America - Applicant

Basis for Investigation Barbara Eleanor Borden was born on July 6, 1916, at Honolulu, T. H.

Investigation Instituted under the provisions of the Voice of America

Program

Results of Investigation Mrs. S. Johnson, neighbor of the applicant in 1944, advised that Borden had boasted on several occasions that she was doing volunteer librarian work with the California Labor School in San Francisco, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. However, Borden never expressed any derogatory remarks about the United States Government and never made any favorable remarks concerning Communism or other subversive groups to Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Margaret Uridge, Librarian at the University of California, stated that she knew that Borden did volunteer work in 1944 with the California Labor School in San Francisco as a librarian, but she believed that the applicant was definitely not of the subversive type inasmuch as she advised that the applicant was advised that Borden was very friendly with Mrs. Uridge. However, Mrs. Uridge advised that Borden was very friendly with Mrs. Clara Hatchett, former librarian of the California Labor School, who was reported by SP-1471 (mail cover on Communist Political Association Headquarters) on March 20, 1946, as a member of the Eureka Club of the Communist Party in San Francisco. The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Upon interview during the course of the investigation Miss Borden admitted employment as librarian with the California Labor School on a one day per week basis, but stated she saw no evidence whatever of Communism and no one attempted to indoctrinate her in any fashion.

Other neighbors, references, acquaintances, employers and fellow employees furnished no derogatory information concerning her loyalty.

Disposition Reports to CSC February 4, 1949, to State Department January 26, 1949.
None received in file February 13, 1950.

123-2515
Class 3
A. Kayne:mer
ah

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-40-85 BY SP2 Taffee

EMERY DERI
aka Imre Dori, Emri Dori,
David Iore, Imra Dori
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Dori was born March 5, 1889 at Budapest, Hungary. These also disclosed that he entered the United States on October 24, 1921 and was naturalized under Petition No. 83214 and Certificate No. 3162476 in New York Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York, on September 12, 1929. His naturalization was cancelled on September 7, 1935. It is noted he has been employed as a Clerk in the United States Legation, Budapest, Hungary, from June 1, 1945 until April 2, 1948. Information is available reflecting that on or about July 1, 1948, he was appointed an Editor, United States Information Service, Athens, Greece, where he reportedly was serving as late as May, 1949.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 30th Congress, Voice of America.

Results of Investigation

Immigration and Naturalization records contain an unsigned letter dated 6/10/32 alleging that Emery Dori, 33-11 9th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, was a co-leader under the Balashovki dictatorship of Bela Kuhn in Hungary. Further, that Hungarian authorities were very anxious to lay their hands upon him for various reasons. It also alleged that Dori had obtained U. S. Citizenship fraudulently.

At that time Immigration officials interviewed Zoltan Fay, 67 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, then a correspondent for a newspaper in Hungary. This individual stated he knew Emery Dori once published a paper in New York known as the "Keto." He also stated that he knew Dori in Hungary and that they were political enemies in that Dori was a member of the "Bolshevik" whereas he, Fay, was sympathetic toward the "Nationalist Party." Fay stated Dori left the United States in 1932 because of an alleged investigation concerning the legality of his naturalization.

Oscar Miklos, 3276 32nd Street, Long Island, New York, on interview in September, 1932 by Immigration officials described Dori as holding "radical views." He also alleged that Dori was under criminal investigation in Hungary because of his "radical activities" while in Europe.

123-2263
Class 3
J.A. Reilly:ENC

On re-interview by Bureau Agents, the latter person advised that he was associated with the "Amerikai Magyar Nepszava" in New York, New York. He advised that Deri did not believe in the Democratic form of Government, was definitely "radical" in his beliefs but never expressed any Communistic views or expressions. Miklos at this time advised that it was his belief that Mr. Deri was not a Communist. He again alleged that Deri was naturalized fraudulently and fled the United States in 1932 because of an investigation into said naturalization. He stated that he has had no contact with Deri since 1932.

Isidore Szekely, General Manager of the "Amerikai Magyar Nepszava," stated Deri is a "talented opportunist" and added that he considers such a person more dangerous to the United States than an outspoken Communist. He described Deri as a good friend of Count Michael Karolyi, First President of the Hungarian Republic, who offered little or no resistance during the "Communist" revolution in Hungary. He stated Karolyi surrendered Hungary to Bela Kun, "the Communist Leader." Szekely contends that Karolyi has since favored the Communists and identified him as the person in exile in Paris who was named Ambassador to Paris by the present pro-Communist Government in Hungary.

A reliable Confidential Informant (the Intelligence Division of the Army) in a report dated 9/25/45, captioned "The Roldstelle," advised that in 1934, a special section of the Economic Abwehr (Abwehr I. W. 1) was instituted in Bremen under the leadership of Captain and Regierungssicherheitsinspektor Walter Prischwitz. This organization was charged with the collection of economic intelligence on countries of the Western Hemisphere and reported directly to the NV in Berlin. In July, 1944, following the unsuccessful attempt of Hitler and the subsequent reorganization of the Abwehr, the office was placed under the command of the Abwehr, headquarters in Hamburg, and took the name "Kommando des Hafendienstes Hamburg - Referat Rold." The countries in which the Roldstelle was primarily interested were France, Spain, Portugal, and North Africa. The information garnered, though valid, dealt principally with the exchange between these countries and the Western Allies of such commodities as minerals, foodstuffs, and other raw materials Under the heading "Personalities" the following information appears:

"Deri, Harry, Journalist, Hungary, worked as Prischwitz's agent in Hungary since 1941, contacted by Prischwitz personally. Received about \$200 per month in American currency. Sent reports on liberty ship data, construction of liberty ships, and places of construction, etc. Information was considered as accurate. Last report came around December to January, 1945. Reported regularly every two weeks. Age 50, thought to be non-Jryan.

This informant also furnished a report of information secured during the interrogation of one Theodor Wilhelm Karl Ludwig Fink, a member of Prischwitz's staff. Under

the heading of "Abwehr Personalities" the following information appears: "Name, Déri Dáry; address, probably Hungary; nationality, Hungarian; occupation, journalist, Abwehr Service, Foreign Agent, 1939-1945."

Other individuals interviewed during the course of this investigation have described Déri as an opportunist but as anti-Communist. Washington Confidential Informant P-1 (State Department) has reported that Déri was used by the American Legation in Hungary as a "Political Investigator." Washington Confidential Informant P-2 (Leon L. Cawles, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State) who is considered of normal reliability, stated Déri, while serving as a Political Investigator in Budapest, was arrested by the Hungarian Police in November, 1947 "on trumped up charges" in an attempt to intimidate other Hungarians employed by the Legation there. This informant stated that after having been under arrest for several days, Déri's arrest was attributed to economic charges in connection with alleged black market activities. He was sentenced to serve ten months in prison by the Hungarian Court. He was released due to ill health and escaped to Vienna, Austria and in turn moved to Athens, Greece. He was given employment by the American Embassy in Athens in May, 1948. This source concluded with the statement that Déri had the full support of United States representatives in the Legation at Budapest at the time of his arrest. Mr. Frederick Merrill, National War College, Fort McNair, stated that he met Déri in 1945 at the American Legation in Budapest. Déri reported to him on political affairs in Hungary. Merrill advised that Déri gave valuable information and carried out dangerous assignments for the Legation prior to his arrest.

Referral/Consult

Ervin Nagy, the former Prime Minister of Hungary, now residing at Herndon, Virginia, on interview stated he knew of no reason to question Déri's loyalty to the United States. He has known of him for several years but is not familiar with his activities prior to 1945.

Reports to CSC - 8/31/49; to State Department - 5/23/49.

Disposition

Done received in file 2/14/50.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHICH IS UNCLASSIFIED.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rebels in SP2TRP/6ce
Rebels in SP2TRP/6ce

10-10-85

41-12-1000-1000
Alice Amelie Goldfarb
Voice of America - Applicant

Background

Alice Amelie Goldfarb was born in New York City on January 7, 1919.
Task for Investigation

Investigation Institute under the provisions of the Voice of America
Program.

Results of Investigation

New York T-6 (George Starr, Security Officer, Department of State, New York City,) stated that Daniel Labin, uncle of the applicant, was employed by D.S.I. from 1943 to 1947 and was discharged because of unfavorable findings in an investigation into his loyalty. According to this source, Labin corresponded with persons in Europe who were considered suspects, and Labin himself was suspected of disseminating confidential material to unauthorized persons.

New York T-6 [redacted] discontinued, unpaid, reliable) who was in a position to observe communist activities in the United States, stated that Labin was definitely a Communist. *(X)* b7D

Mrs. Zinova Bronovici and Mrs. Jeanne Lesser, friends of Daniel Labin, advised that Miss Goldfarb was close to the Labin and had dinner with them at least once a week.

Mr. Louis Corkin, a former employer of Miss Goldfarb, intimated that Daniel Labin had aided Miss Goldfarb to secure her position with D.S.I.

References, neighbors, acquaintances, former fellow employees and employers advised that the applicant was loyal.

Reports to DDC on August 9, 1949; to State Department February 17, 1949; and July 23, 1949.

Disposition

One received in file February 13, 1950.

123-2572

Class 3

A. Kayne:mer, lgh *1/*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IRMA HAVRANEK
nee Kaufman
aka Irma Havrankova
Mary Havranek
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Classified by SP2 Tag/bs
Declassify on: OADR
10-10-83

Background

Irma Havranek was born September 27, 1901, at Sedlcany, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. She entered the United States in 1927 and was naturalized January 18, 1937.

Basis for Investigation

Irma Havranek was investigated under the provisions of the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Havranek was employed by the American Czechoslovak Trading Corporation at New York City from September, 1945, to October, 1946, and was thereafter employed as secretary to the Vice President of the Overseas Mercantile Company, New York City, until March, 1949, according to information furnished on her application for employment with the State Department and information furnished by associates. According to New York informant T-1 (Dun & Bradstreet, credit agency) the American Czechoslovak Trading Corporation was owned by Richard Vogel, publisher of the "New Yorkske Listy" and the "New Yorksky Denik", two Czech language newspapers. New York informant T-2 [not paid, reliable] (stated in March, 1948, that the American Czechoslovak Trading Corporation received special concessions from the Czech Government with regard to their export business.] New York informant T-3 [reliable, paid] stated that the editorial policy of the Richard Vogel papers was pro-Communist prior to the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, but changed to an anti-Communist policy subsequent to that time. T-3 characterized Vogel as an opportunist who would consider personal gain of paramount importance to any other cause.] (X)

Anthony Fried, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, a reference listed by Havranek, was being considered in February, 1945, as possible head of the Czechoslovakian Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C., according to New York informant T-7 (highly confidential source of WFO). According to T-7, Karel Bramlick, Czechoslovakian representative to UNRRA, opposed Fried for this position observing that Fried had become very much of a Communist lately. (X)

It was reported that Anthony Fried attended a dinner of the Russian Economic Institute at the Mens Faculty Club, Columbia University, on December 20, 1944, and left the dinner with a suspected Russian espionage agent. Fried subsequently spent several hours with the agent at Fried's home. On January 1, 1945, this same suspect visited Fried at his home. (X)

123-2918
Class #3
C. M. Noone:lhs:ees
CD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
258

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Newark informant T-1 (highly confidential source known to Newark office) disclosed that in 1943 Frank Kaufman of Trenton, New Jersey, was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker". According to Havranek's application for employment she is a sister of this Frank Kaufman.

Mr. Randolph Typlt, 514 Bert Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, pastor of the Czechoslovak Presbyterian Church in Trenton, stated that he has known Frank Kaufman since 1941. Mr. Typlt stated that Frank Kaufman took him into his confidence in 1948 and revealed that he had been associated with a Communist Czechoslovak group in New York City prior to coming to Trenton. According to Mr. Typlt, Kaufman joined the Czechoslovak Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia in June, 1948.

New York informant [redacted] discontinued informant, not paid, formerly employed at Czechoslovak Consulate, New York City) stated in the summer of 1949 that Irma Havranek had been known to visit the Workers House, 347 East 72nd Street, New York City. According to the informant, the Workers House serves as headquarters for Czechoslovak Communists. The informant also stated she had heard from other sources that Havranek had been expressing herself "radically". The informant could not expand on this comment or be more specific concerning it. ~~C~~

b7D

Other sources interviewed during the investigation, including neighbors, former employers, social and business acquaintances and references were unable to add any substantive information concerning Havranek's loyalty. Their comments concerning her loyalty ranged from "no information" to "unquestionably loyal".

Reports to CSC June 20, 1949; to State Department June 13, 1949. Supplemental letter to State Department July 13, 1949.

Disposition

None in file 2-14-50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

IVAN KATUSICH
Applicant
Editor in Chief
International Broadcasting Division
State Department
New York, New York

Background

Born December 13, 1893, Vol. Nabrdje, Yugoslavia, Naturalized U. S. District Court, Newark, New Jersey, May 24, 1944.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America Program, Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

Katusich wrote article in Narodni Glasnik (National Herald) December 19, 1944, issue, published Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, entitled "The Situation in Greece." Article supported Greek guerrillas, stated that Communism is a democracy and attacked British policies in Greece.

Ned J. Marich, 4116 47th Avenue, Long Island City, New York, on March 6, 1947, advised that Katusich was a Tito supporter.

New York T-4 [redacted] acquaintance, not paid, unknown reliability) advised that he had seen Katusich in the Yugoslav-American Home talking to known Yugoslavian Communists and that it is generally rumored around the Yugoslav-American Home that Katusich is Communist. (ex) b7D

New York T-5 [redacted] discontinued, paid, reliable) advised that the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 West 41st Street, New York City, is meeting place for known Yugoslavian Communists as well as other foreign language Communists.

Representative number of neighbors and associates contacted New York City and New Jersey and furnished no disloyal data.

Reports to CSC August 12, 1948; to State Department July 23, 1948.

Disposition

"Eligible on Loyalty" June 15, 1949.

Classified by SP2 Taft/ce
Declassify on: OADR
10-10-85

123-861

Class 3

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VIVIANNE LOVELL KERR

aka Mrs. Walter Kerr, Vivianne Lowell Mirkine,
Vivian Mirkine, Mrs. Peter Mirkine, Mrs. Pierre
Gruetzwisch Mirkine, Vivianne Lovell, Vivian
Lovell, Helen Loudmila Viviane Lovell
Applicant
Voice of America

Classified by *Sgt 2nd grade*
Declassify on: OADR
10-10-85

Background

Mrs. Kerr was born October 27, 1918, at Luxeuil, France. She claims American citizenship by birth. Persons interviewed advised her father was a native born American citizen. Immigration and Naturalization records, Boston, Massachusetts, disclose Mrs. Kerr's mother was a native born citizen.

It is noted that the captioned individual has listed as references in her application for employment under instant program Charles C. Ross, Presidential Press Officer, Charles Bohlen and Michael McDermott of the State Department, James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, and Benjamin V. Cohen, former State Department Counsellor.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America.

Results of Investigation

Mrs. Ross, Bohlen, McDermott and Cohen, as well as Mr. Byrnes' Secretary in his absence, recommended the captioned individual for federal employment.

Information has been developed that the captioned person married Walter Boardman Kerr, Jr., her second husband, in 1947. Walter Kerr in April, 1939, was reported as the Foreign Editor of the New York "Herald Tribune." Investigation has developed the fact that the captioned individual's mother is Helen Lovell, aka Mrs. Walter Lovell, and her sister, an employee of the Economic Cooperation Administration, is Lois Laine Lovell.

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Walter Kerr, described as the former Moscow correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune," wrote an article entitled "A Night in Stalingrad," which appeared in the publication "New Masses" on June 22, 1943, page five. These records reflect that this article praised the Red Army's defense of Moscow.

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The "New Masses" was cited as "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party..." by the House Committee on Un-American activities, March 29, 1947. It was described as "a Communist periodical" by former Attorney General Francis Biddle in the Congressional record of September 24, 1942, page 7682.

Aid records also disclose that Walter Kerr, "World Tribune" foreign correspondent, was a speaker at the annual dinner of the American-Russian Institute. Aid records note that this allegation was taken from the "Daily Worker," An East Coast Communist newspaper of May 20, 1947, page two.

The Reference Room of the Library of Congress reflects that Walter Cartman Kerr is the author of the book "The Mexican Army, Its Men, Its Leaders and Its Battles" published by Alfred A. Knopf in New York 1944.

[Redacted] C Referral/Consult

[Redacted] C

[Redacted] C

Washington Confidential Informant 7-1 [Redacted]

who is reliable, advised in January, 1947, that Vivian Lovell of the Russian news agency contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., regarding the fact that she had been requested to attend the March, 1947, conference in Moscow. This confidential source could not furnish any additional data concerning this item. ~~(S)~~

b7D

Toronto Confidential Informant 7-2 (the same informant as that referred to in the previous paragraph) who is reliable, stated that the captioned individual's mother, Mrs. Walter Lovell, identified herself as the chairman of the Book Committee for the Soviet Union, a committee member of Russian War Relief and the ~~(S)~~

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National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, all in Boston. This source also stated that he learned Mrs. Lovell attempted to make an appointment with Mrs. Gronyko, the wife of the then Russian Ambassador, to discuss cultural matters. She claimed to have visited the USSR in 1933 and again in 1936. Mrs. Lovell described herself as a lecturer on Russian matters in the Boston area. She claimed to have been instrumental in raising funds for the Hugh Cabot Memorial Hospital in Moscow. This same informant advised that at a later date Mrs. Lovell requested the Soviet Embassy to furnish her material for her lectures on Russia. ~~✓~~

Boston Confidential Informant T-3 (technical surveillance on the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Boston, Massachusetts, discontinued) who is reliable, reported that Helen DuBouchet, a cousin of the captioned individual, requested the assistance of Mrs. Walter Lovell on December 2, 1947, in obtaining permission of Dr. Serge Koussevitsky to be a sponsor in behalf of a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee function. Confidential Informant T-3 stated that Helen DuBouchet was an employee of the Boston Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Boston Confidential Informant T-4 [redacted] a member of the Communist Party, paid, inactive) who is reliable, has advised that Helen DuBouchet, 53 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and formerly 36 Summer Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, was a member of the "Pro-4 Club" of the Communist Party, District #1. Boston Confidential Informant T-4 related that said Helen DuBouchet was an office worker for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, whose full name is Helen Tallantine DuBouchet. b7D

Boston Confidential Informant T-5 (a highly confidential source, on February 2, 1947, made available certain information regarding the International Workers Order - known to Boston Office) who is reliable, reported that the name of Mrs. Walter Lovell, 36 Summer Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, appeared in files of the International Workers Order at Boston, Massachusetts, as an individual who had been to Russia and was a good speaker on the Book Campaign.

A number of other individuals contacted advised they had no reason to question the loyalty of the above captioned person. The Communist Party, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the International Workers Order have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

Reports to CSC June 7, 1949; to State Department May 31, 1949.

Disposition

"Eligible on loyalty," December 19, 1949.

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DATE 10-11-85 BY SP2ta/jkce

MOLLY LEVIN,
nee Apple, aka Jacky Apple,
Mrs. Joseph H. Levin
Voice of America Program

Background

Molly Levin was born June 3, 1924, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Basis for Investigation

Molly Levin was investigated under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Miss Bertha I. Hart, Computer, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, advised that Joseph Levin, husband of Molly Levin, was an associate of Franklin Victor Reno. Reno, in an interview with Special Agents of the FBI on December 13, 1948, advised that he, Reno, had been an active member of the Communist Party from approximately 1935 to 1938 and had associated with Communist Party leaders in Maryland and Washington, D. C.

T-1 (Military Intelligence Division) advised that Joseph H. Levin, husband of Molly Levin, was a signer of a petition which was circulated among the employees of the Ballistics Research Laboratory which protested the discharge by Army authorities of five employees because they were members of the Communist Party. Levin was one of sixty-two signers of the petition which was directed to the Secretary of War. Oscar B. Brockmeyer, Ordnance Engineer, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, advised that Levin signed this petition in the interest of fair play and with the expectation that justice might be done to those being discharged.

The December 13, 1947, issue of the "St. Paul Pioneer Press" in the column entitled "Mail Bag" reflects that Alvin Apple wrote a letter to the Editor denouncing the American Youth for Democracy on the ground that it was a Communist organization. Alvin Apple is the brother of Molly Levin.

Confidential Informant Detroit T-2 [redacted], former member of the Communist Party of Detroit and a reliable informant) advised that Professor Samuel M. Levin of Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, was included among the financial contributors of the American Youth for Democracy. Professor Samuel M. Levin is the father of Joseph H. Levin, husband of Molly Levin.

b7D

Miss Rose Theodore, Economist, Bureau of Labor Statistics, was acquainted with Molly Levin during the period of her employment from March 7, 1946, to May 30, 1947, with this agency. Miss Theodore stated that during any discussions regarding economics Molly Levin appeared to uphold the Russian economic structure over the American system. Miss Theodore could not recall any specific statements made by Molly Levin.

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CLASS 3

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References, neighbors and other fellow employees stated they would recommend Molly Levin as loyal. She was employed by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota by whom she was well regarded.

The American Youth for Democracy was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Reports to CSC January 13, 1950; to State Department January 9, 1950.

Disposition

No disposition reflected in file February 13, 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-11-85 BY SP27sp16cc

ANDREW A. MARCHBIN
aka Andrew A. Marchbin
Andor Arjeh Marchbin
Andrew Arjeh Marchbin
Andrew Arjeh Marchbin
Andrew Arjeh Marchbin
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, disclose that Andrew Arjeh Marchbin was granted United States citizenship on December 6, 1943 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under petition number 138662. In said petition Marchbin claimed that he was born September 29, 1904, at Hagybanya, Bumania.

Basis for Investigation Investigation in this matter was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America.

Results of Investigation

In undated anonymous letter received in the Foreign Activities Correlation Division, United States Department of State, on September 5, 1941 alleged in substance that one Andrew Marchbin, said to be an Hungarian history expert connected with the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, participated in and acted as a speaker at Communist meetings in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and other places. (It is noted that the applicant on his application for instant position listed employment with the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh during 1931 - 1932. He further noted that he was engaged in historical and sociological research on a private basis from December, 1947 until June, 1949).

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service interviewed Marchbin on January 29, 1945, at which time he stated he had attended a meeting at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in approximately 1938. He stated that he had attended a meeting at McKeesport, hear a Hungarian Minister speak on "Hungarian Fascistic Activities." He related that said Minister, prior to delivering his address, was arrested and that he, Marchbin, became incensed and spoke himself. He stated he later learned that the local Hungarian Minister had protested this speech on the grounds that the visiting Minister had no right to come and speak in McKeesport without the resident Minister's permission. Marchbin at this time denied being a Communist or being interested in the Communist movement.

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JA Reilly:hhb

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John J. Whalen, former Chief of Police, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, related that the Reverend Charles Bogar was the complainant in the above matter and that one Reverend Kovacs was the visiting Minister.

The Reverend Charles Bogar, Elizabeth, New Jersey, furnished a signed statement to Bureau agents on September 29, 1949, concerning (The Reverend) Imre Kovacs, and Andrew A. Marchbin. Therein he described Kovacs and Marchbin as Communists on the strength of an alleged admission by Kovacs that he was a Communist and the fact that he had heard from several sources, whose identity he could not recall, that Marchbin was a Communist.

The Reverend Charles Bogar stated that he would be willing to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board concerning his statements.

Reports to CSC October 20, 1949; to State Department October 13, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1960.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-81 BY SP27A/PL

HAROLD J. WOOLSEY
April 1948
Voice of America Program

Background

Notes was born April 16, 1899 at Schenectady, New York and has been employed as an actor and radio program director since 1920. Wife, Berdella K. McGee.

Case for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of Voice of America program, Public Law No. 403, 80th Congress.

Results of Investigation

Professional associates of Notes in the field of drama and radio production including Cecil Clevally, actor and Charles Ellis, actor, both of New York City state that a very strong and intimate friendship has existed between Notes and Paul Robeson, Negro actor and singer from 1920 to the present. Notes was instrumental in introducing Paul Robeson to the theatrical world in launching his singing career. References Henry Prich Carteron, Carl Faits and Julian A. Seaback of New York City also confirmed close association of Notes with Paul Robeson. Neighbors of Notes in the vicinity of 33 East 89th St., New York City, including Dr. Irving Hirschberg, Mr. Malcolm Roberts, and Mr. Herman Goodman, advise that Robeson frequently resides with Notes and has maintained an intimate relationship with him for a number of years. Business associates, references and neighbors have no indication that Notes is in agreement with the political beliefs of Robeson although one reference hesitated to recommend Notes due to the emotional involvement and associations with Robeson. "The Worker" in March 1944 reflected that Notes was in charge of arrangements for a birthday party to be held for Robeson during April 1944. New York Informant Alan Addison, (Adriano Turfy - discontinued paid informant then a member of the Communist Party) who is a reliable informant, advised that Paul Robeson was a Communist Party member under the name of John Thomas. This informant will not furnish a signed statement or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

New York 4-1 (technical surveillance on residence of Louise Fenton, Communist Party contact) advised that Valdo Miller Salt, an officer of the Communist Party in Los Angeles since 1943 and one of the leading Communist leaders in the motion picture industry, contacted Harold Notes at his residence on January 1, 1947. The reason for the contact or nature of the association is not known.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Olavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy 123-3683
Harbo Class # 3
Mohr _____
Tele. Room P. A. Turner zg
Nease _____
Gandy _____

New York City Division) advised that Louise Cranston had listed in her address book in January of 1944 the name of Harold McGee with his address and phone number. The nature of the association between McGee and Cranston was not known by the informant. New York Confidential Informant T-4 (Trash coverage on Communist Party Headquarters at San Francisco) advised that Louise Cranston was a wealthy socialite who was an active member of the Communist Party and an important financial contributor to the Party.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that one Boricella M. McGee is a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Incorporated and cites as a source of this information the letterhead of the organization dated March 1, 1948. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Incorporated has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Not definitely identified to wife.

Except as above-noted, McGee and his wife are generally regarded by associates, neighbors and references as sober, conscientious people who enjoy a good reputation.

Reports to CSC September 28, 1949; to Department of State, September 21, 1949.

Disposition

Investigated under P.L. 402. Not processed under E.O. 9835.

SP2 top file
Declassify 10-11-85
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DAVID WESLEY NUSSBAUM
Voice of America - Applicant

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WHEN THIS REPORT IS DECLASSIFIED

Background

Nussbaum was born April 26, 1917, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Employed Life Magazine, Time and Life, Incorporated, New York City and Washington, D. C., February 6, 1941-June 21, 1946.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOA).

Results of Investigation

T-1 (technical surveillance on Harry Magdoff) advised Nussbaum and wife were socially acquainted with Harry Magdoff, Harry Dexter White and George Peranich. Informant knew Nussbaum from April, 1946 to November, 1946. Nussbaum and Magdoff exchanged visits to each other's home and on some occasions White and Peranich were present at the Magdoff residence when Nussbaum visited there. (x)

T-2 (informant [redacted] reliable) advised that Harry Magdoff was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940s; that he was a close associate of Communist and pro-Soviet sympathizers and for a period was a dues paying member of the Communist Party; and further, that Magdoff was a contact of an admitted espionage agent.

T-2 stated Harry Dexter White was also involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940s, and that he was an associate of Communist and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

T-2 stated George Peranich was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940s; that he was a close associate of Communist and pro-Soviet sympathizers and was a member of the Communist Party.

Bureau files reflect that a confidential source of information of normal reliability in the Government advised that during April, 1941, there had been referred to the Pardon Attorney a communication from a David W. Nussbaum, Time, Incorporated, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City, suggesting a pardon or executive clemency for Earl Browder.

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Supervisors, references, fellow employees, neighbors and Harvard professors recommend Nunzbaum as a loyal American citizen.

Reports to State Department October 11, 1948. Reports to CSC October 15, 1948.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

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Classified by 692708
Declassify date OADR
10-11-85

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MICHAEL BOYK PETROVICH
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Petrovich was born October 16, 1922, at Cleveland, Ohio. From 1941 until 1949, he resided at 2310 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under provisions of the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

New York Confidential Informant 1-3 [redacted]

[redacted] of known reliability, in signed statement advised that Petrovich associated with a group of individuals in OSS and this group was considered sympathetic to Communistic ideas. 1-3 advised that he did not believe that Petrovich could have gone to Czechoslovakia unless he was known to be "politically reliable" to the Communists of a Soviet controlled nation. 1-3 said he believed Petrovich to be a Communist on the basis of his association with the aforementioned Communist group in OSS and also on 1-3's personal observation of Petrovich.

Mr. Chedimir Mistich, New York, New York, in a signed statement advised that he knew Petrovich in Bari, Italy. Mr. Mistich recalled that Petrovich spent nearly all of his time with the Communist forces at Bari and Petrovich would come to the headquarters of the Yugoslav Army only when he was seeking information for the Partisan group. The informant said that in view of Petrovich's associations with the Communist elements while he was in Bari, Italy, he was of the opinion that Petrovich could not be a loyal citizen.

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Albert Evans, broker, 522 - 5th Avenue, New York, New York, former Commercial Attaché, U. S. Embassy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, knew Petrovich in Yugoslavia during 1945 and 1946. Evans said he believed Petrovich was a Communist mainly because of his continual affiliation and espousal of the Embassy group who espoused Tito and the Partisan group. Evans recalled one incident when Petrovich made an open admission of his feelings for the Communist group in Yugoslavia which took place soon after the Communist group seized power in Yugoslavia. Petrovich made a public address to some Yugoslavian Government group in Belgrade and after his return to the Embassy told Evans, "I really left them hanging on the ropes."

New York Confidential Informant 1-5 [redacted] New York, New York) of known reliability, in a signed statement advised that Petrovich continually favored Communism and ridiculed Democracy. 1-5 advised that Petrovich received literature

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Class 3

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from a Russian religious sect connected with Russia and which violently attacked all Soviet opposition. He added that all of Petrovich's explanations about Yugoslavia were in favor of Communism and he told T-5 that he was writing a book in favor of Tito and his policies, which according to T-5 was nothing but a book in favor of Communism. T-5 said that Petrovich showed him photographs of himself taken in Yugoslavia which portrayed Petrovich talking over a microphone to a Youth assembly named the "SKOJ" which T-5 described as a Communist Youth Department or Association.

New York T-6 ([redacted] New York, New York) of known reliability, knew the applicant from November, 1947, to the Spring of 1949. T-5 and T-6 are not related to the applicant. T-6 in a signed statement advised that he was impressed by the fact that all of Petrovich's arguments about the Yugoslavian question and his defense of Tito were Communist and that all of Petrovich's explanations for Tito and his regime "excused" his Communist policies or actions. T-6 stated that Petrovich has a weakness for Communism which was continually shown in his talks with T-6.

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New York T-7 (a highly confidential source known to Agents of WFO) of known reliability, advised that on January 19, 1947, the applicant addressed a communication to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Information Bulletin, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D. C. Petrovich told the informant that he had written a letter of thanks to the Russian Embassy for the English translations of important speeches delivered by Soviet representatives in the United Nations assembly. T-7 said that two or three months prior to this, Petrovich had asked the Embassy to send him the Information Bulletin of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (S)

New York T-8 [redacted] who has known Petrovich for about three years, advised that Petrovich had a complete library on the Soviet Union in his apartment during his residence in New York.

New York T-10 [redacted] active, not paid) of known reliability, stated that Petrovich has ridiculed the respect that Serbs in the United States have for Serbian Institutions and the Serbian church, both of which are opposed to Communism both in the United States and Europe.

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New York T-11 [redacted] of unknown reliability, has been a close acquaintance of Petrovich for many years. She stated that in view of Petrovich's high regard for the Communist regime in Yugoslavia, it was clear that he could not be trusted with a position of responsibility in the Government of the United States.

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New York T-12 [redacted] not paid, active) of known reliability, advised that Petrovich is known among Yugoslavian circles in New York City as a pro-Communist because of his political attitude on international affairs. T-12 added that Petrovich wrote a scientific study of the life and ideas of Juraj Krizanic who has been praised by the Communists as a pioneer of international socialism and one of Yugoslavia's first Communists. T-12 pointed out that Krizanic's biography was one of the first books sent as recommended literature by Russian Communists to Yugoslavia during the early days of the Tito regime. (B)

New York T-13 (technical surveillance on the Czechoslovakian Consulate) of known reliability, advised that on September 27, 1949, Petrovich was in contact with one Lida Steyanova, Secretary to the Cultural Attaché of the Czech Consulate in New York City at which time Petrovich inquired about nine boxes of books which Petrovich said the Czech Ministry sent to Verba, the Cultural Attaché of the Czech Consulate in New York City, for him. According to T-13, Steyanova has been in contact with various known Communists in the New York area and Verba has been in contact with Communists and pro-Communists in New York City. (C)

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New York T-15 [redacted] active, paid informant) of known reliability, advised that Petrovich is active in the Communist group at St. Sava's Cathedral, New York, New York, who espoused the Tito regime and its Communist policies.

Joseph Veselinovich, St. Louis, Missouri, who has known Petrovich since about 1935, furnished signed statement in which he advised that while in Italy, Petrovich on many occasions stated to the informant that he, Petrovich, sincerely believed that Communism was the best and only type of Government for the Balkan States. The informant said in his conversations Petrovich appeared to be highly enthusiastic about the cause and spread of Communism and the informant in conversing with Petrovich was definitely convinced that Petrovich was a Communist. The informant said that the applicant was constantly in the company of known Communists in Bari, Italy, and endorses their principles. The informant added that Petrovich along with George and Alexander Yucinich frequented the Communist headquarters in Bari almost constantly during their leisure hours.

Cleveland Informant T-9 [redacted] who has given reliable information previously and who attended grade and high school with the applicant, was in Bari, Italy with the applicant. T-9 stated that while in Bari, Italy, Petrovich's mannerisms, ideas and friends were all Communistic in nature.

B. N. Pekich, Secretary, Serb National Federation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has known Petrovich over a period of twenty years. Pekich stated that it was common knowledge among the members of the Serb National Federation that Petrovich was a Communist sympathizer.

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Mr. Irick Pridenoff, Chief Engineer, Ajax Boiler and Heater Company, Los Angeles, California, met Petrovich in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1945. Pridenoff stated that Petrovich was also employed by the OSS in Belgrade as a translator and political analyst and that he wrote an economic report dealing with the destruction of an American Power Plant in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. This plant had been bombed by United States bombers and Petrovich's report was entirely false stating that the plant was completely destroyed whereas Pridenoff stated he knew from personal knowledge that the plant was only approximately 50 per cent destroyed. Pridenoff stated that Petrovich submitted this false report in order to assist the Tito Government. Pridenoff said he had many discussions with Petrovich and that Petrovich openly and vociferously criticized the United States Government and the United States policies and loudly praised the policies of the Soviet Union and the Tito Government. Pridenoff also stated that Petrovich was in company with official members of the Yugoslavian Communist Government and the informant suspected that Petrovich was engaged in espionage activities although the informant had no true evidence of this fact. Pridenoff added that in his opinion, if it served Petrovich's purposes, he would willingly "sell the United States down the river."

Washington Tel [redacted] (not paid) of known reliability, advised that he and Petrovich were in the same unit in Bari, Italy, from May, 1944, to November, 1944. Tel stated that he observed the applicant closely during their association and that he and everyone attached to the Office of Strategic Services in Bari, as well as personnel attached to the Secret Intelligence and the Secret Operations assigned to the Yugoslav desk believed the applicant to be pro-Tito, pro-partisan and pro-communist. Tel further stated that Petrovich had made unauthorized speeches which had a Communistic slant while in Yugoslavia on the political question and had been reprimanded by his superiors. Tel said that on many occasions he heard the applicant express the opinion that the best thing that could happen to the Balkans was for Communism to predominate and in many instances argued forcibly in favor of Tito and Communism.

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(C)

Files of the Security Division, Department of State, contained the following information regarding the applicant:

Mr. John Edward Kasunich, who was stationed at Bari, Italy, with the Office

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of Naval Intelligence during the time the applicant was stationed there. Mr. Kasunich said he on several occasions traveled with Petrovich on official business and on one such trip Mr. Kasunich became so weary of Petrovich's appraisal of Tito and his Communist followers and in contrast his damning of capitalism that he told Petrovich to "shut up." He said he had never heard Petrovich say anything good or favorable about Democracy, capitalism or our form of Government but had heard Petrovich many times rave about what Tito was doing and could do. The informant said that at Cairo and Bari, Petrovich's reports were definitely pro-Communist and he was inextricably tied in with the Communist movement at Bari. Mr. Kasunich said that at a dinner in Belgrade, Petrovich talked to a group of officers in such a pro-Communist manner saying among other things that "the Communist movement is on the march," "the people want Communism" and "it is gaining everywhere;" that he (Kasunich) threatened Petrovich with capital punishment.

Mr. Joe Veselinovich, St. Louis, has known Petrovich for several years and stated that when he met Petrovich in the Office of Strategic Services camp at Bari, Italy, he noted that Petrovich had acquired Communistic ideas, a love for the partisans, the Communistic viewpoint on the Yugoslavian political question and was in general sympathy for the Tito movement. He added that he could not state definitely that Petrovich was a member of the Communist Party but said that he was sure Petrovich had sympathy for that organization when he was in Bari. The informant said that if Petrovich were connected with the State Department there would be a steady flow of information from that Department to the Yugoslavian Embassy.

Major George Tajnovich, AUS, was stationed at Bari, Italy, with Petrovich. He described Petrovich as the "weak sister type" who could easily be led and who was easily led by the Communist group at Bari, Italy. He said that although Petrovich is intelligent, he is inexperienced, ambitious and dangerous.

Mr. Michael Rajecich, Washington, D. C., was stationed at Bari, Italy, at the same time as the applicant and advised that while Petrovich was employed in a civilian capacity with OSS, he wrote with a slant toward the Communist line. The informant saw a few of Petrovich's reports and stated all of them were one sided building up the Communists and Tito.

In the above information from New York, Informants T-3, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-10, T-11, T-12, T-13, T-15 will not testify. Chedonir Mistich and Albert Evans

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will not testify.

~~Joseph Vasalinevich~~ of St. Louis, Missouri, will testify.

VOA reports to VSC November 27, 1949; to State Department November 7, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 14, 1950.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-22-2014 BY 602700/loc

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Declassified by 602700/loc
Declassify on: OADR
10-11-25

VINCENZO PETRULLO
aka Vincent Petrullo, Jim
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Mr. Petrullo was born January 1, 1906 at Randazzo, Province of Catania, Italy, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice. He was naturalized in the United States District Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 16, 1930, under Certificate No. 3272753.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation was initiated under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America.

Results of Investigation

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington Confidential Informant 1-12 (Central Intelligence Agency), and Washington Confidential Informant 7-13 [redacted] (whose reliability is not known) advised that John Petrullo, a brother of the captioned individual, fought in the Spanish Civil War during 1937 and 1938 on the side of the Loyalist Forces. (X)

b7D

Washington Confidential Informant 1-8 (Civil Service Commission) interviewed Vincenzo Petrullo in 1943 regarding his knowledge of and association with Lombardo Toledano, Central and South American labor leader. Petrullo advised that he knew Toledano well and that the latter dined at Petrullo's home on a number of occasions. He further stated that his acquaintanceship with Toledano was "encouraged" by the Embassy. He denied ever being a member of the Communist Party but added that he had known two Communists, both in Mexico whom he sought out in connection with an assignment from the Office of Strategic Services during the recent war.

Mrs. B. L. Williams and Mrs. Fred Woodruff, 700 E. Woodbine, Chevy Chase, Maryland advised on interview that Petrullo was very friendly with one Merle Colby. These sources stated that the captioned individual and Colby resided at said address for a period of time. Neither had any knowledge of the extent of their friendship.

The Security Division of the Department of State maintains investigative reports concerning Merle Colby dated June 1, 1944 prepared by the Federal Works Agency in regard to Colby's employment with the Office of War Information. These reflect that Colby was residing at 700 Woodbine Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. In an administrative hearing given Colby on February 19, 1943, while he was employed with the Federal Works Agency, Colby allegedly admitted being a member of the John Reed Club, the League of American Writers, the Author's League of America, and the Washington Bookshop.

123-2849

J. A. Reilly:ENC
Class 3

278

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/12

The Washington Bookshop as well as the League of American Writers have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General. The John Reed Clubs of the United States were "named after the founder of the American Communist Party," according to a citation prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities under date of March 29, 1944.

The above-mentioned investigative reports reflect that in May, 1943, Colby was advised that "his record had been cleared of allegations against him."

Professor Preston James, Syracuse University, and formerly attached to the Office of Strategic Services, reported that Petrullo had served in his section during the war. James stated that he considered Petrullo thoroughly indoctrinated with Communist tendencies. He stated that he does not believe Petrullo is a Communist but added "He followed the Communist line."

Dr. Frank G. Sprock, former Chairman of the Anthropology Department at the University of Pennsylvania, advised that he was closely associated with Petrullo from approximately 1925 until 1937. Sprock described him as "revolutionist." He stated that during the early 1930s Petrullo spoke constantly in support of Benito Mussolini's foreign and domestic policies. Sprock continued that Petrullo was a strong supporter of the Italian Abyssinian campaign and held both Mussolini and Ciano in high regard. He further characterized Petrullo as "superficially American" and could not recommend him for a position of trust because he believes that "Petrullo would sell himself to the winner."

Reports to CSC, June 1, 1949; to State Department, 5/23/49.

Disposition

"Investigation under P.L. 402; not processed under E.O. 9835, 5/12/49.

*COLLECTED
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-11-85 BY SP2 Taffice

EUGENE DOUGLAS SAWYER
Voice of America - Applicant

Background

Eugene Douglas Sawyer was born in Topeka, Kansas, October 1, 1911.

Basis for Investigation

Investigation instituted under Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

The records of the Manhattan Board of Elections, New York City, reflect that Eugene Douglas Sawyer and his wife, Eva L. Sawyer, registered with the American Labor Party from 1943 through 1948.

Concerning the American Labor Party, the Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 79th Congress, reported on May 26, 1946, at Washington, D.C., the following information:

1. Support of the Communist Party to the above has been recognized by the appointment of a Communist to an official position in the City Government. (Massachusetts House Committee on un-American Activities report 1938, Page 356).

2. Cited as a Communist Party front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, March 29, 1944. (Page 49, 77 F. 153, 189.)

New York T-2 (

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[redacted] advised that Alta Douglas, listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the George Washington Carver School, was a sister of the applicant. The George Washington Carver School has been cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The informant stated that both Alta Douglas and her husband, Aaron Douglas, a prominent artist and former instructor at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, were good friends of Gwendolyn Bennett, a well-known New York Communist and former director of the "Carver School," and that they associated closely with other New York Communists socially and belonged to several Communist infiltrated organizations.

New York T-1 [redacted] discontinued, paid, member of Communist Party, considered reliable) on October 13, 1943, advised that Aaron Douglas, the artist, and his wife, a public school teacher, were Communist Party members and active in the Harlem area for several years.

The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

A.KAYNE: hmm

123-2544

Class #3

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288

References, acquaintances, fellow workers, employers and neighbors advised Sawyer loyal.

Reports to CSC, February 24, 1949, and June 2, 1949; to State Department, February 10, 1949 and June 2, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file, February 14, 1950.

EMMANUEL SCHACHMAN-ESSEZE
aka Emanuel Schachman
Voice of America - Applicant
U. S. Department of State
New York, New York

Background

Schachman-Esseze was born November 23, 1889, at Bucharest, Rumania. He is a citizen of France. Applicant arrived in United States in 1942 and filed his first United States naturalization papers in May, 1946. In 1947 he was a Member of the Secretariat, United Nations, and in September, 1949, he was employed as an Announcer on a "Purchase Order Basis."

Basis for Investigation

Schachman-Esseze was investigated under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America).

Results of Investigation

New York City T-2 [redacted] discontinued paid informant, no longer in the United States, believed reliable) advised in 1942 that he had been told by Edouard Pfeiffer, that applicant was a Soviet agent in France from 1935 to 1939. Pfeiffer in 1933 was Director of Foreign Affairs For France under the government of Prime Minister Daladier.

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Many associates and fellow employees considered applicant loyal.

Reports to Civil Service Commission November 15, 1949; to Department of State November 3, 1949.

Disposition

None received in file February 13, 1950.

123-3624

W. D. Carson:hw:jts
123-3624
Class 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/85 BY SP2 Zayf/See

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Gleavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nesse _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-11-85 BY SP274f/bce

KIM STROSS - Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Records of the Department of Health, New York City fail to reflect any birth record for Ida Schoss on December 4, 1913, as shown on the State Department request for investigative data. The records do reflect a birth certificate referring to Annie Schoss, born December 4, 1911. The State Department request for investigative data reflects Ma Schoss was born December 4, 1913 in New York City. Since 1944 she has resided at 338 East 15th Street, New York City.

Basis for Investigation

Schoss was investigated under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America).

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant New York 2-4

[redacted] of unknown reliability, neighbor of Miss Schoss advised that he has known Miss Schoss and her aunt, Mrs. Ida Hirsch for the past three years and has advised that he visited their apartment during that period. He stated that in his visits to the apartment occupied by the applicant and her aunt, he observed copies of the daily "Morning Freiheit." The Morning Freiheit has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as an organ of Communist Propaganda.

New York 1-5

[redacted] of unknown reliability, advised that he has also known Miss Schoss and her aunt, Mrs. Hirsch for the past three years. He advised that Mrs. Hirsch appears to be sympathetic to Communism and the Russian form of democracy. He stated that Mrs. Hirsch is always emphasizing how much improved are the conditions of the Russian people over the Capitalistic American system of democracy.

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New York 1-6 [redacted] of unknown reliability, a neighbor of the applicant, advised that she has known Miss Schoss and her aunt, Mrs. Hirsch for about two years and that the newspaper, the "Daily Worker" is delivered to the apartment where Miss Schoss and her aunt reside. She advised that Mrs. Hirsch is very sympathetic to Communism and Russia as evidenced by her constant praising of Russia and criticism of the American system of democracy. The "Daily Worker" is a Communist Party newspaper.

Confidential Informant New York 1-9 (Bureau of Special Services and Investigation New York Police Department) advised that the name and address of Harry Schoss, 338-15th Street, New York City, appeared on the 1941 Communist Party nominating petition for municipal offices in New York City. Information obtained in the investigation of Miss Schoss revealed that on an application for a Government position she listed the members of her family which included Harry Schoss, her father, 338 East 15th Street, New York City. 1-9 also advised that the name and address of Harry Schoss, 338 East 15th Street,

123-9770

C.T.Brown;hmm:iwt

Class #3

CJ

New York City, appeared on the 1941 Communist Party nominating petition for Carl Brodsky, Communist Party candidate for New York City councilman. T-9 further said that the name and address of Kate Hirsch of the same address appeared on the 1941 Communist Party nominating petition for Brodsky.

Confidential Informant T-10 (ONI) advised that the name and address of Harry Schoss, 340 East 15th Street, New York City, appeared on the 1942 Communist Party nominating petition for State offices in New York State.

Confidential Informant New York T-11, (who is [redacted], discontinued, paid, Party member, reliable) furnished on July 25, 1945, a photographic copy of a membership card for Kate Hirsch, 338 East 115th Street, New York, in the Henry Forbes Community Club, Communist Political Association for 1945. The informant also made available the notebook containing the names, addresses and 1945 Communist Political Association book numbers of members of the Henry Forbes Community Club, Communist Political Association. The name of Kate Hirsch appears in this book.

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Confidential Informant New York T-12 (New York Administrative Office, U. S. Department of State) advised that Eda Schoss is a dues paying member of the Federal Workers Union, Local 20 of the United Public Workers, CIO, as reflected by the dues list for March - April, 1949.

New York T-13 [redacted]

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Federal Workers Union, Local 20, United Public Workers consistently follows the Communist Party line and its officers are under the control of the Communist dominated United Public Workers.

The records of the Board of Elections reflect that Fanny Schoss, mother of Eda Schoss, registered as a member of the Communist Party in 1933 and 1934 elections.

A representative number of neighbors and fellow employees who were acquainted with the applicant were interviewed and these individuals either considered her a good worker, honest and loyal to the United States or they could offer no comment concerning her loyalty to the United States. New York T-5, T-11 and T-13 will not testify.

VOA reports to CSC, January 17, 1950; to State Department January 9, 1950.

Disposition

None received in files, February 14, 1950

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify On: 0ADR
10-11-85

MYLES STANDISH
Applicant
Voice of America Program

Background

Myles Standish was born May 21, 1909, at New York City.

Basis for Investigation

He was investigated as an applicant under the Voice of America program during September and October, 1949.

Results of Investigation

Standish was employed with the Free World Association during late 1944, and early 1945, according to New York Informant T-3 (technical surveillance on Louis Dolivet, discontinued June 27, 1945). ~~Ex~~

On February 15, 1945, a person identifying himself as Myles Standish of the Free World Association contacted Eugeni Fedrovich Perfilief, clerk at the USSR Consulate, New York City, and stated he had received word from Eugene Kisselov, Consul General at New York, that Kisselov would be unable to attend a luncheon for Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State. Standish wished to extend an invitation to some other representative of the USSR Consulate to attend in place of Kisselov. The foregoing information was furnished by New York T-3 (technical surveillance on Carlos Vejarano y Cassina). ~~Ex~~

~~Ex~~ [According to New York T-1 (technical surveillance on John Cavallo, 58 Kenmar Street, New York City), Louis Dolivet was a prominent force in the organization known as Free World, Incorporated. Records of the Personnel Division, United Nations, Lake Success, New York, reflect that Myles Standish furnished the name of Louis Dolivet as a personal reference in his application for employment with the United Nations.] [New York Informant T-7]

b7D

stated that Dolivet, a denaturalized citizen of France, was prominent in revolutionary groups while in Europe, was a member of the Swiss Communist Party, active in Communist front organizations and was of doubtful morality. ~~Ex~~

reliable)

New York Informant T-10 [] advised that she was first introduced to Myles Standish in 1928 by Miss Estes, a mutual friend. T-10 stated that she was instrumental in obtaining a position for Standish with the State Department. She said that she last saw Standish in 1930 when he visited her in New York City, but added that Miss Estes has kept her advised as to Standish and his activities. According to T-10,

123-3611

Class 43

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Estes and Standish were in very close contact up until the start of World War II. Estes told T-10 that Standish, while attached to the Foreign Service section of the State Department, during the Spanish Civil War, was instrumental in arranging for the passports of persons described by Estes as being prominent "anti-Fascists" who were being persecuted. Estes also told T-10 that Standish had gotten a number of the most prominent and important "anti-Fascists" out of France after the invasion of Germany during World War II.

T-10 was of the opinion that Estes was a member of the Communist Party because he followed the Communist Party line and associated with known Communists. She did not know whether Standish was a member of the Communist Party but stated that Estes had told her that Standish was also an exponent of the doctrines believed in by Estes and that Standish was regarded as a hero in Communist Party circles because of his help in arranging for passports for political refugees. T-10 could furnish no specific facts concerning Communist Party associations by Standish but stated she was skeptical of his political sympathies because of his close association with Rice Estes. The report does not indicate whether T-10 will testify.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, concerning one Gerhardt Eisler, reflect that Eisler and his wife, Mrs. Brunhilda Rothstein Eisler, were interviewed by representatives of INS in June, 1941. At that time Eisler produced a visa to pass through the United States, which visa had been issued by Myles Standish, American Vice-Consul, Marseille, France.

Other individuals interviewed in New York City and Washington, D. C., including references, neighbors and social acquaintances and fellow employees, were unable to furnish any other pertinent information concerning Standish's loyalty and character. Comments by these individuals concerning his character and loyalty ranged from unknown to excellent.

Reports to CSC, November 3, 1949; to State Department, October 26, 1949.

Disposition

"Investigated under P. L. 402. Not processed under E. O. 9835." -
Letter from Loyalty Review Board February 3, 1950.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-11-85 BY SP2tag/bcc

IRVING ROBERT WECHSLER
AKA "Wer"
Applicant

Voice of America Program

Background

Wechsler was born on July 26, 1912, at Newark, New Jersey.

Basis for Investigation

Irving Robert Wechsler was investigated under the Voice of America Program.

Results of Investigation

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Donna Phillips, aka Donna Victory Phillips, Mildred Wechsler Phillips, Workers Alliance Party at Tuttle, Oklahoma. T-1 advised another Government agency that Donna and her husband, George Alfred Phillips, attended Commonwealth Convention held in New York City in 1940 as delegates from Tuttle, Oklahoma.

Confidential Informant T-3 (Oklahoma City Police Department Subversive File) advised that Donna and George T-3 (Oklahoma City Police Department Subversive File) which informant described as a local Communist theater group.

On December 8, 1948, the Pittsburgh Office of the FBI received an anonymous letter dated December 8, 1948, for Government service but that Wechsler is totally disqualifed strong left wing views." The writer of this anonymous communication has not been identified.

In his application filed with the State Department on November 27, 1943, Wechsler (anonymous, a reliable informant, Lauchlin B. Currie and Just Lunning. Confidential Informant T-2 party was given by Allan Rosenberg known only to the Washington Field) advised that a Jane Keeney and her husband, Philip Olin Keeney, attended this party. Confidential Informant T-2 in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York City was involved in 1940s. Confidential Informant T-3 (Mary Van Casteel, reliable) advised that Allan Rosenberg was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York City in the early 1940s. On June 9, 1949, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and early 1940s. Confidential Informant T-3 (Mary Van Casteel, reliable) advised that Allan Rosenberg was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York City was involved in a Communist Party. It the same hearing Mary Jane Keeney, as Communists in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Confidential Informant T-3 (Mary Van Casteel, reliable) advised that Allan Rosenberg was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York City was involved in a Communist Party but admitted entertaining Gerhart Eisler, an admitted Communist. Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Silverman with information on various matters vital to the security of the United States. T-1 stated that Silverman was a member of the Communist Party in the early

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123-4161
Class #3
A. B. Eddy; bw:ess (cc)
287

1930s and was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York City in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

The Communist Party and Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, have been cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Neighbors, references and associates regard Wechsler as loyal.

Reports furnished State Department January 23, 1950.

Disposition

No disposition received in file.

IV. CASES IN WHICH MEMBERSHIP
IS REPORTED IN ORGANIZATIONS
CITED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WHICH ARE NOT RELATED TO
THIS COMMUNIST PARTY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-85 BY SP/ka

SP/ka

EMPLOYEES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-25-05 BY SP/BS

GEORGE ALFRED TESORO
aka Georgio Luciana, Georgie Luciani,
Georgio A. Tesoro, Giorgio A. Tesoro,
Giorgio Luciani, Giorgio Luciana
Economist, Employee
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Tesoro was born February 6, 1904, at Rome, Italy. Tesoro first came to the United States in 1940 and was naturalized April 8, 1946, at Baltimore, Maryland, Certificate No. 6508992.

Basis for Investigation

Washington T-1 (CSC) advised that George Alfred Tesoro had been a member of the Fascist Party when he resided in Italy.

Results of Investigation

Eleven persons advised that Tesoro had to belong to the Fascist Party while in Italy in order to hold his position at the University of Rome. For this reason they believed that he belonged to the Fascist Party. Each of these persons stated that they do not consider Tesoro pro-Fascist or pro-Communist at the present time and that they believe him to be entirely loyal to this country. Eight of these persons stated that they would testify. Seven additional acquaintances of Tesoro advised that they know that Tesoro belonged to the Fascist Party while in Italy or that Tesoro told them that he was a member of the Fascist Party at that time. Each of these persons stated that he considers employee loyal. Six of these individuals stated that they will testify. A representative number of other persons interviewed stated that they consider employee loyal.

Reports to CSC May 6, 1948; to Department March 24, 1949.

Disposition

"Retained" September 20, 1948. No criminal prosecution by Department June 13, 1949.

121-2667

Class # 3/¹
R.L.MILLARD:hw:mjt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-25-85 BY SP2/tj/ea

APPLICANTS

VITAL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-25-01 BY SP2289/bca

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2
Page 161 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 162 ~ Referral/Consult